FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN BERLIN

Ministers Arrive

LD041828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The foreign ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Petur Mladenov; the Hungarian People's Republic, Frigyes Puja; the Polish People's Republic, Emil Wojtaszek; the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei; and the CSSR, Bohuslav Chnoupek, have arrived in Berlin to attend the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact which begins tomorrow. They were cordially welcomed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Also present were the ambassadors of the Warsaw Pact members accredited to the GDR as well as leading members of the GDR Foreign Ministry and the respective embassies.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko arrived in Berlin this morning.

Western Journalists Invited

LD042202 Hamburg DPA in German 2126 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR has invited Western journalists to the opening of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Conference in East Berlin tomorrow. In the opinion of political observers East Berlin wants to emphasize, with this unusual step, the importance of the Warsaw Pact states meeting on NATO's plans to counterarm. The GDR Foreign Ministry tonight invited reporters and photographers from DPA to attend the opening of the conference.

Western journalists had previously been invited to attend the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the GDR, which also starts tomorrow. Moscow has announced that 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks will be withdrawan from the second German state.

Meeting's Importance Stressed

LD051922 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministers Council of the Warsaw Treaty alliance is meeting in Berlin. Commenting on the importance of this meeting, Radio Prague's analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka says that its significance is accentuated by the fact that it is being convened just a week before the NATO gathering in Brussels which is to decide on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Moreover, the Foreign Ministers Council of the Warsaw Treaty alliance is meeting 2 months after the Soviet Union's important peace initiative propounded in Berlin by Leonid Brezhnev with a view to preventing the further escalation of the nuclear arms race and creating favorable conditions for disarmament.

Naturally all these issues are prominent items on the agenda of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty alliance. No doubt their deliberations will again emphasize the necessity of negotiating with NATO countries to prevent rash measures in the military sphere which could have tragic effects on the relaxation of political tension and for the security and peace of the nations of Europe. Another fact underlining the importance of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Treaty alliance's foreign ministers is that it is taking place on the threshold of intensive preparations for the forthcoming review meeting of participants of the Helsinki Conference.

This review meeting will be held in Madrid next year. Both events, that is the question of the so-called modernization of Western Europe's nuclear arsenals and preparations for the Madrid meeting, are closely connected. It would hardly be possible for the process of relaxation of political tension to continue successfully if it were to face the onslaught of a further round of the arms race. Therefore, in this connection, earlier proposals of the Warsaw Treaty alliance aimed at removing military confrontation in Europe continue to be extremely topical, especially the proposal that the countries that participated in the Helsinki Conference pledge not to use nuclear or nonnuclear weapons against one another.

Another proposal calls for convening a political level conference of all European countries, the United States and Canada to deal not only with issues of military detente in Europe but also with actual disarmament issues. This conference would by no means substitute the Vienna talks on force reductions in central Europe.

It would be good to be able to take up these issues before the Madrid conference of participants of the Helsinki Conference and negotiations could continue after the Madrid conference to attain positive results.

Communique on Meeting

LD051800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

["Communique on the Meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Members"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--A meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance took place 5-6 December 1979 in Berlin. The meeting was attended by: Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic Petur Mladenov; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic Frigyes Puja; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the GDR Oskar Fischer; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Emil Wojtazek; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic Stefan Andrei; USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; and CSSR Minister for Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The ministers had an exchange of views on topical international problems. They paid special attention to military detente and disarmament in Europe as the key question in the struggle for the strengthening of European peace and security. In consideration of the great role and importance of the Madrid meeting by member states representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for the further improvement of the situation on the continent, the ministers exchanged in detail their views on the preparation and successful holding of this meeting.

1. The ministers affirmed anew the determination and will of their states, together with other countries and all peace forces, to work consistently for the deepening and strengthening of detente and to work for the realization of the proposals submitted in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Moscow on 23 November, 1978.

In connection with the task of strengthening detente, the ministers emphasized the great importance of the treaty signed by the USSR and the United States on the limitation of stretegic offensive weapons--SALT II--in June of this year. They concurred that the entry into force of this treaty will help strengthen international security and create more favorable conditions for further steps to end the arms race and secure disarmament in Europe.

The states represented at the meeting are in favor of opening, immediately after the entry in to force of the SALT II treaty, negotiations on further limitation and a substantial reduction of strategic weapons (SALT III). The ministers reiterated that the curbing of the arms race and the switch to practical measures of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere, brook no delay. The relevant proposals of the states represented at the meeting remain in force and require immediate implementation.

2. During their exchange of views on the situation in Europe, the ministers unanimously declared on behalf of their states that matters of military detente in Europe are now becoming particularly topical and urgent. All European peoples, all the world's peoples, have an interest in effective measures to solve these questions. The prospect for the further development of international detente in many ways depends on it.

The states represented at the meeting hold that the new initiatives recently taken by the Soviet Union, after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact states and in full conformity with the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of 23 November, 1978, and with the interests and urgent requirements of the strengthening of security in Europe and the world at large, are an exceedingly important contribution to solving these problems. These initiatives reflect the profoundly peace-loving policy of the socialist countries. They are calculated to promote a reduction of military confrontation and the ending of the arms race in Europe, including medium-range nuclear missile weapons, and to give powerful impetus to the conclusion of important agreements on military aspects of European security.

3. It is with great concern that the states represented at the meeting note NATO's continuation and even intensification of drafting dangerous plans to step up the arms race in Europe above all, for the deployment of new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe to gain military superiority over the socialist countries. The realization of these plans would harm the security of the socialist and other European countries and run counter to the goals and the essence of the policy of detente.

Proceeding from the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and the interests of peace in Europe, the ministers on behalf of their states call upon the governments of the member countries of the North Atlantic alliance to reexamine the existing situation in Europe, taking into account the constructive and peace-promoting steps of the Warsaw Pact states, and to refrain from any actions which would complicate the situation on the continent.

In that case, business-like negotiations on questions relating to medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles can be opened directly, in accordance with the proposals submitted by L.I. Brezhnev in his Berlin speech on 6 October of this year. These proposals have attracted the attention of wide circles in Europe and far beyond its borders. The Warsaw Pact members are most deeply convinced: The sooner the negotiations they propose are begun, the better.

At the same time, the states represented at the meeting deem it important that no action be taken which might complicate the situation and constitute an obstacle to negotiations. In this connection the participants at the meeting declared that the adoption of a decision on the production and the stationing of new types of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe and the realization of this decision would destroy the basis for negotiations. That would be an attempt by NATO to conduct negotiations from a position of strength, which is as a matter of principle unacceptable to the Warsaw Pact states. The governments of the NATO countries must realize that.

The ministers expressed the hope that the NATO countries will give a positive response to the socialist states' call not to station any further nuclear weapons in Europe and their proposal to open negotiations.

They reaffirm the conviction of their states that the balance of forces on the Continent of Europe can and must be maintained, not by the strengthening of forces and armaments and a further intensification of the arms race but only by ending the arms race, lessening military confrontation and by proceeding resolutely to specific measures of disarmament, above all in the nuclear sphere. Any state, any government acting in a contrary way would assume a grave responsibility to mankind.

4. In discussing practical ways for agreeing on measures of military detente, the ministers exchanged information on their countries' contacts and consultations with other states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the Budapest proposal of the Warsaw Pact states of 15 May 1979 to call an all-European conference at the political level.

The ministers arrived at the conclusion that interest in a conference to discuss the questions of military detente and of disarmament in Europe is growing everywhere in Europe, and the corresponding proposals by the socialist countries as well as the proposals by some other states have become the subject of serious examination. In the desire to arrive without delay at a joint view on the complex of questions which the conference could discuss and solve, as well as on the kind and manner of its preparation and holding, the states represented at the meeting consider it appropriate to already submit their considerations at this stage. They are of the view that at the conference on military detente and disarmament both confidence-building measures between the states in Europe and steps aimed at reducing the concentration and at the reduction of armed forces and arms on the continent could be discussed.

It would be appropriate to discuss the relevant questions by stages and to agree on specific stipulations. In this, one should commence with simpler measures, in order then to proceed step by step to greater and more far-reaching measures.

The work of the conference must be organized in such a manner that from stage to stage, consistent progress is safeguarded in confidence-building measures, the lessening of military confrontation, the lessening of concentration and the reduction of armed forces and arms, as well as of other disarmament measures. In this, progress in one sphere will create opportunities for successes in other spheres.

The first stage of the conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe should concentrate on confidence-building measures. In order to develop such measures which are already being implemented in accordance with the final acts of the all-European conference, as well as to complement them, the states represented at the meeting are prepared to agree to the following:

--To give notice of major military maneuvers taking place in the territory laid down in the Final Act involving not 25,000, but 20,000 men, and not 21 days but 1 month before the maneuvers commence;

--To announce troop movements by ground forces in the same territory involving 20,000 men;

--To announce major maneuvers by air forces in this territory;

--To announce major naval exercises in the vicinity of the territorial waters of other states participating in the European conference; and

--To limit the scale of military maneuvers to 40,000-50,000 men.

They are prepared to examine other proposals on confidence-building measures.

With the aim of effectively achieving the objectives of the conference they are prepared to agree with other states participating in the European conference on the manner and sequence in which specific proposals on measures to lessen military confrontation and secure disarmament, submitted or to be submitted by participants, are to be discussed during the various stages of the conference.

In the view of the states represented at the meeting, material measures of military detente and disarmament will be more effective and far-reaching the more specifically they are linked with political and treaty steps to reduce the danger of initiating war and to strengthen security guarantees for the states. This applies both on a global and on a European scale.

The proposal by the Warsaw Pact members to the effect that all states participating in the European conference conclude a treaty in which they undertake not to use either nuclear or conventional weapons first against one another, serves this aim.

They are in favor of adopting and implementing all measures and agreements designed to strengthen the political and legal foundation to observe the principle of not using or threatening to use force in Europe.

The participants at the meeting expressed the view that the realization of the proposal by the socialist countries, to the effect that the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact states not extend the circle of members of either alliance, would serve the same objectives. They affirmed the unchanged readiness of the states represented at the meeting to disband simultaneously the organization of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO and to abolish their military organizations as a first step, beginning with a reciprocal reduction of military activities.

The specific proposals for political and treaty steps to lessen the danger of initiating a war should also be discussed at the conference on matters of military detente and disarmament in Europe in the manner and sequence agreed to by its participants.

Proceeding from the basic provisions of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of 23 November 1978, the participants at the meeting state that the conference they propose on matters of military detente and disarmament in Europe is intended to become an essential part and an important trend in the development of the European process begun at the Helsinki Conference. Its success would be a major contribution to solving the task, set in the Final Act, to make detente a continuing and increasingly vital all-round and comprehensive process and to contribute to the strengthening of security and peace in Europe.

As for the practical preparation of the conference on matters of military detente and disarmament in Europe, the participants at the meeting hold the view that this preparation should take place in connection with other specific measures of the European process, one of them being the coming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the European conference. They believe that consultations between all states participating in the European conference must play an essential role to secure general consent to the convening of the conference and its preparation. The appropriate consultations on a bilateral basis should issue in multilateral consultations on the basis of the experience gained in preparing the European conference. In the view of the participants at the meeting, this should be done as soon as possible and a multilateral preparatory working meeting should be called in the first half of 1980.

The recommendations on the important questions of the organization of the conference, including the agenda for its first stage, could as a result of this preparatory work be discussed at the Madrid meeting of the member states of the all-European conference in order to take final decisions on the convening and on the manner and kind of holding of the conference.

The countries represented at the meeting call on all member states of the all-European conference to carefully examine these considerations on the aims, content and the manner and kind of the work of the conference on questions of military detente and disarmanent in Europe and its preparation, and to react positively to it, in order that there might be agreement on these questions. This would be a new, real step toward the strengthening of mutual trust, security and peace in Europe.

5. The participants in the meeting again affirmed the interest of their states in the success of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe as well as their readiness to contribute toward these talks' achieving agreements on both specific steps, reducing armed forces and arms and on measures connected with it.

The initiatives submitted by the Warsaw Pact members at the Vienna talks, which are oriented toward a rapprochement of the positions of the sides on the important questions, have enhanced considerably the opportunities of reaching an agreement. The Soviet Union's decision on the unilateral reduction in the numerical strength of the Soviet Armed Forces and arms in central Europe creates a new prerequisite in order to make progress at the Vienna talks. Such progress demands from the Western participants at the negotiations political will and readiness to make a real contribution to lessen military tensions in central Europe and to reach an agreement.

6. During the exchange of views and information on the preparation of the Madrid meeting by representatives of the participating states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the ministers affirmed anew the importance ascribed by their states to further development of the process which began with the all-European conference in the direction of detente, the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in Europe. The meeting in Madrid is qualified to contribute toward the enrichment of the all-European dialog, and to give fresh impulses to the realization of the Helsinki Final Act as a unified whole.

In accordance with the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee the states represented at the meeting will strive to insure that the Madrid meeting advances security and cooperation in Europe in a practical manner. They are of the opinion that this meeting must contribute toward the achievement of agreements on military aspects of European security, to take corresponding effective measures and especially to convene a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe. It is also important that the meeting promote the adoption of measures toward the development of broad and unhampered trade and economic and scientific and technological cooperation in agreement with the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act among all participating states of the all-European conference. It is also important that it makes a contribution toward the further expansion of cooperation in the sphere of culture, science, education, art and other humanist spheres.

The participants at the meeting emphasized the need for intensifying the preparation of the Madrid meeting. They reaffirmed the readiness of the countries to hold, for this purpose, bilateral and multilateral consultations with all states participating in the European conference. They proceed from the assumption that it is important to achieve, during these consultations prior to the start of the meeting, agreement as to the specific questions of the chapters of the Final Act under which further practical steps may be undertaken. There must be questions that interest all states participating in the European conference and the discussion of these questions should open new opportunities for widening cooperation and improving the political climate on the Continent of Europe.

The ministers expressed the view that during the aforesaid consultations, a consensus may be achieved as to the level at which the states are to be represented at the Madrid meeting. Account should be taken of its importance for the strengthening of detente, the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and the improvement of the situation on the continent.

The participants at the meeting expressed the hope that careful preparation of the Madrid meeting and its holding in businesslike and constructive atmosphere will facilitate a tangible advance at this meeting in implementing the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

7. The ministers expressed the concern felt by their states at the continuing, indeed intensified, attempts by reactionary forces to counter the process of deepening and widening detente, to sow discord and enmity among peoples and to undermine cooperation and understanding among states. The development of mutual respect and friendship among peoples requires all states to undertake a strict obligation to contribute to the dissemination of true information about the life of the peoples and not to allow on their territory any activities directed against other states and aimed at interference in their internal affairs.

The ministers affirmed the unshakeable determination of their countries to develop their relations with all states participating in the European conference and all other countries in the world on the basis of the principles of international relations proclaimed at the highest level in the Final Act. They call upon all states to pursue this policy in their international relations in line with the interests of all peoples.

At the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, an exchange of views took place in connection with the coming 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The ministers emphasized that this anniversary will be celebrated in the spirit of friendship, cooperation, unity and cohesion of their states, under the auspices of the struggle for deepening detente, ending the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe, the active and constructive efforts of the Warsaw Treaty member states to solve international problems and to develop equal and friendly relations among states for the benefit of all peoples.

In connection with the 25th Warsaw Pact anniversary the meeting adopted recommendations to be submitted to the governments of the members.

The meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs passed in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and fraternal friendship.

Ministers End Meeting

LD060948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0939 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty member states ended this morning in Berlin after 2 days of consultations.

GROMYKO REITERATES STAND AGAINST NATO DECISION

LD051830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, granted the following interview to ADN today:

Question: Why do the NATO countries not agree to immediately begin, as proposed by the Soviet Union, negotiations in connection with their well-known plans on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe?

Answer: Their lack of desire to immediately begin negotiations can be explained by only one thing, the endeavor of the NATO bloc to achieve military supremacy over the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, but this position is hopeless. The socialist states cannot permit a violation in the balance which now exists in the military sphere between the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact states.

The existence of such a balance has been confirmed dozens of times by leading politicians in Western countries, including U.S. President Carter during his meeting with L.I. Brezhnev in Vienna last June.

The decision, which the leading NATO circles want to quickly make with the intention of disrupting the balance, would seriously exacerbate the situation in Europe. It would destroy the basis for negotiations on questions concerning medium-range nuclear missiles. The quoted circles are turning the whole question of negotiations upside down: They speak of the possibility of negotiations, but only after the adoption of the decision on the production and deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The position of the Soviet Union and of its allies is totally clear. We are in favor of immediate negotiations proceeding from the situation as it exists at present, thus, the above-mentioned decision by NATO must not be adopted. Each side will have the right and the opportunity to submit at the negotiating table proposals which it considers necessary.

One must ask: What is unacceptable in this proposal? Why don't the leaders of some NATO countries want such negotiations? The question--the question of immediate negotiations--is now knocking--speaking metaphorically--on the front door of every European.

The governments of those NATO countries which prefer the unleashing of a new arms race with all the resultant dangerous consequences to Europe over immediate negotiations without preconditions, would take upon themselves a heavy responsibility before the peoples. There is still time to avoid such a transformation in the development of events, but one must not permit this time to slip by.

CEMA AVIATION COMMISSION MEETS IN SOFIA

AU301938 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 30 (BTA)--The ninth session of the CMEA Standing Commission on Civil Aviation ended here tonight. The session was attended by delegations of the CMEA member-countries and Yugoslavia. Laotian representatives, too, attended the session as observers.

Issues related to the further improvement of multilateral socialist cooperation in civil aviation were on the agenda. Major problems concerning the work of international aviation organizations were discussed, as was the programme for expansion of avio-transportations, for joint use of high load-capacity planes, for updating airport facilities and for international passenger flights.

The commission was made familiar with the 1979 plan implementation and with the work under the agreement on multilateral international specialization of repairs of flying machines, aviation engines and aggregates. A 1981-1985 draft-plan was put forward for consideration at the session.

The CMEA Standing Commission on Civil Aviation specified the spheres requiring further contacts between the socialist community countries.

DAILY CRITICIZES BRITISH 'ULTIMATUM' TO ZIMBABWE PATRIOTS

AU051511 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

["End of the Road?"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 5 (BTA)--After 85 days of negotiations on the future of Rhodesia the British Government set an ultimatum: Either-or. Either the Patriotic Front must accept the proposals made by the chief of British diplomacy, Lord Carrington, for halting the armed actions, or "only Great Britain and the Muzorewa regime, without the patriots, will handle the independence issue of that country", says a commentary on the negotiations on Rhodesia's future published in TRUD today.

The paper stresses that such a position can be assessed exclusively as a provocation, blackmail and impudence. First of all, because Lord Carrington will stop at nothing to prove that it was the patriots who have deprived the much-suffered land of Zimbabwe of peace. Second, because he has already resorted to similar tricks, both when the problems of the transition period nature were discussed and when the Patriotic Front made concessions to avoid blame that it had ruined the negotiations, and third, because it was clear from the start that Great Britain is not a judge but a vital supporter of the Salisbury regime, while the ultimatum points out to Lord Carrington's inaptness to play the role of impartiality for a long time.

The paper maintains in conclusion that of the three delegations attending the negotiations only the Patriotic Front really cares for the independence of Zimbabwe and for peace in that country. TRUD quotes in support of this that, first, the front adopted the clause of a guaranteed percentage of white representatives in the future parliament, which favours the racists and the British and runs contrary to the elementary constitutional norms, and second, the front's agreement to a shorter transition period which is an advantage for Carrington and Muzorewa because they thus will be able to use the apparatus of the present regime.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051415 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the LPDR:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the LPRP, to the LPDR Government and to the Supreme National Assembly, as well as to the fraternal Lao people our own most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist LPRP and in close cooperation with the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, as well as with the comprehensive assistance and support of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces in the world--the people of Laos have carried through a people's democratic revolution.

For 4 years already the heroic and industrious Lao people have been building their young republic, firmly defending their national independence and freedom, and confidently marching forward on the path of socialism.

The LPDR is unrelentingly conducting a policy friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the countries belonging to the socialist community. In fraternal alliance with the other peoples of Indochina, your country is making a real contribution to foiling the expansionist and hegemonic plans of imperialism and international reaction, and to the defense and consolidation of the cause of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

We are glad to note that the relations of solidarity, friendship, fraternity and fraternal cooperation between the Lao and Bulgarian people are constantly intensifying and expanding. A brilliant new manifestation of the development of all-round relations between our parties and peoples was the recent visit to Laos of a Bulgarian party and state delegation at the highest level. The friendship and cooperation agreement signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the LPDR during this visit is of historical significance and marks a new stage in the development of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and Laos. It contributes to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

We are deeply convinced that our relations, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue in the future to develop and expand for the sake of socialism, peace and security throughout the world.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Lao people, even greater new successes in building and defending the socialist society.

May the indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the LPRP, between our two countries and peoples, strengthen and prosper.

TODOROV HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH MOROCCAN MINISTER

AU042018 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria, received here today Mr Azzedine Guessous, minister of commerce, industry, fishing and merchant marine of Morocco.

During the talks possibilities for expanding bilateral economic and trade relations were discussed. Issues pertaining to the signing of a Bulgaro-Moroccan trade agreement, which will contribute to balance bilateral trade and to the promotion of industrial joint production were considered.

STANISHEV RECEIVES EL SALVADOR CP DELEGATION

AU032104 Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Dec 3 (BTA)--Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met the delegation of the Communist Party of El Salvador, led by Mr Mario Gomez, member of the Political Commission of the CC of the party, which is here on a visit at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

In a spirit of absolute unity resting on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, information was exchanged on the situation in the two countries and on the tasks being solved by the BCP and the Communist Party of El Salvador at the present stage, as well as views on some topical international issues and questions pertaining to the international communist movement.

The delegation of the Communist Party of El Salvador dwelt on the activity of the Salvadorian communists after the military coup in October of this year, which aims at uniting the left and the other progressive forces in the struggle for social progress, for independent development of El Salvador.

During the talks the international solidarity of the BCP with the struggle of the Communist Party of El Salvador against imperialism and reaction was confirmed.

BCP SECRETARY STANISHEV RECEIVES ARGENTINE COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU272049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 27 November Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Hector Agosti, Politburo member of the Argentinian Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

During the talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, information on the tasks solved by the two parties at the present was exchanged. Some international issues and matters of the international communist movement were also discussed.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NIGERIAN TRADE UNION

AU052145 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Dec. 5 (BTA)--Today, Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Hassan Summonu, chairman of the Nigerian Labour Congress, signed a two-year cooperation plan in Sofia. The document is an expression of the two countries' trade union organizations to further and deepen their relations.

The plan provides for exchanged visits of delegations and working groups and the exchange of information. Nigerian trade uniononists are to be trained in short-term courses in the Georgi Dimitrov Trade Union Research Institute. An exhibition showing the life and ctruggles of the working class and the trade unions in Bulgaria will visit Nigeria in connection with the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

MISHEV RECEIVES INDIAN TRADE UNION SECRETARY

AU042046 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)--Mr Khrishna Shrivastava, secretary general of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress who paid a three-day visit to Bulgaria, was received today by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

Possibilities for cooperation between the two TU organizations were discussed. In the course of the talks Mr Shrivastava and Mr Mishev expressed the unreserved support and solidarity of their TU centers to the struggle of the working people and the trade unions of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against Beijing's policy of assimilation. They expressed confidence that the political problems arising between the countries should be settled along the line of negotiations and not by armed interference.

The two TU leaders underlined that the 9th World TU Congress revealed fresh prospects for unity of action of the trade unions on a national, regional and international scale and on a class basis.

In the process of exchange of views on the international situation the U.S. imperialist plans to deploy new medium-range missiles on the territory of some West European countries were denounced.

MIKHAILIDHIS, CYPRIOT DELEGATION END VISIT

AU021940 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 2 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 2 (BTA)--A parliamentary delegation from Cyprus, headed by Mr Alexos Mikhailidhis, chairman of the House of Representatives, was on a visit to Bulgaria, November 25 through December 1.

This visit laid the beginning of contacts between the parliaments of the two countries.

At the talks between the Cypriot parliamentarists and Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, the desire of the two sides to expand their cooperation was expressed.

The delegation was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and by Mr Peter Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. The satisfactory condition of Bulgaro-Cypriot relations and the possibilities for developing the ties in all spheres were noted at the two meetings.

The parliamentarists from Cyprus had also another number of business meetings with Bulgarian leaders, among whom the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front Pencho Kubadinski, and the co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Cypriot Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Angel Chaushev, who is also chairman of the Labor and Payments Committee.

The guests visited the counties of Plovdiv and Varna and were made familiar with Bulgaria's achievements in her socio-economic development.

Late last night the Cypriot parliamentary delegation left Bulgaria.

MISHEV TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG

AU301609 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

["Bulgarian-FRG: Trade Union Talks"--BTA headline]

[Text] Bonn, November 30 (BTA correspondent Sasho Krustev)--A delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council, visited the Federal Republic of Germany from November 26 through 30. The Bulgarian trade unionists had talks with Mr Heinz O. Vetter, president of the West German Trade Union Association (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund).

It is stressed in an announcement on the talks that the two countries' trade unions hail the signing of the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States, which is in the best interests of workers all over the world. In keeping with the principles laid down in the Helsinki Final Act, they will continue to back peoples' struggle against war and their efforts to preserve peace, their efforts at total disarmament. In that aspect the trade union organizations of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany firmly insist on including trade union officials in the government delegations for the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation, reads the announcement.

The two delegations have expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the trade unions, the workers and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and fascism, their struggle for sovereignty, national independence, democracy and social progress.

It is stressed further on that the trade union relations between Bulgaria and the FRG have so far developed favourably and are a major factor in strengthening the feelings of mutual trust and friendship.

The 1980-1981 cooperation programme signed in Bonn, provides for a symposium on bi-lateral economic ties and for exchanged visits of lecturers and delegations from the branch trade unions.

During their stay in the Federal Republic of Germany the Bulgarian Trade Union delegates met also Mr Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party. Mr Misho Mishev, secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, extended the personal greetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, to Mr Herbert Mies.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-LIBYAN COOPERATION--The 10th session of the Bulgarian-Libyan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Sofia tonight. A protocol on the results of the session was signed. In addition to the exchange of trade, substantial progress in the building of a number of industrial and agricultural projects is also provided for in the protocol. A contract on the building of a major poultry-raising combine in Libya by the Agrocompleks Bulgarian construction organization was also signed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU]

COMPUTER MEMORY DEVICE--Sofia, December 5 (BTA)--A new product, a memory device for a mini-magnetic disc, won a gold medal at this year's Plovdiv fair. The device is used in mini-computers. Manufactured at the Stara Zagora electronics plant, the device is distinguished by its high technical and economic ratings. It is part of the uniform system of computer equipment designed and manufactured within the framework of integration of the socialist countries. In its basic characteristics--method of recording, method of driving, reliability and degree of compactness, the device is of the class of products made by the leading companies in this field in Britain and the U.S. Bulgaria is the main producer of disc devices and the only manufacturer of magnetic disc packages in the socialist community. She not only fully meets the requirements of all the socialist countries in disc packages but also exports certain amounts to some Western countries. As is known, there are only about a dozen companies in the world that make magnetic disc packages. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRANIAN HOSTAGE CRISIS

Carrier Heads Toward Iran

AU050831 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Excerpt] Washington, CTK--The aircraft carrier Forrestal, regarded by Western military circles as the most efficient U.S. warship, left the American Navy base in Norfolk, Virginia, yesterday [30 November]; according to the New York TIMES, the Forrestal is heading for the Mediterranean to "strengthen the American military force" in that part of the world.

In the Middle East and Persian Gulf areas the Forrestal will join the Midway and Kitty Hawk aircraft carriers which, together with five American Navy escort vessels, reached the Arabian Sea a few days ago.

Students Reject UN Resolution

LD051012 Prague CTK in English 0900 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--The students occupying the U.S. Embassy here today rejected the UN Security Council resolution demanding the immediate release of U.S. hostages held at the embassy.

The students said that the Security Council's view was worthless.

Conflicting Statements Compared

LD051550 Prague CTK in English 1508 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran/Washington--The UN Security Council resolution demanding the release of the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was rejected by the Iranian radio.

First Secretary of the Islamic Revolutionary Council Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti said today that the hostages would be put before a revolutionary tribunal and would be released only after proved they are not spies. His statement is at variance with one made by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in an interview for LE FIGARO to the effect that the hostages would be tried by the students themselves.

U.S. Ambassador to the UN Donald McHenry said yesterday that his country does not intend to deport the former shah to Iran. He told a press conference that the question of the hostages cannot be mixed up with property or other Iranian claims.

The U.S. State Department said yesterday that there are 50 persons at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and three U.S. diplomats, including Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen, are held in the Foreign Ministry building but are not considered hostages. The Iranian students said yesterday that they hold 47 hostages.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who postponed his planned visit to Europe because of tension in U.S.-Iranian relations, is reported to meet on Friday with the families of the U.S. hostages to inform them of their position.

CTK REPORTS CARTER'S DECISION TO SEEK REELECTION

LD051018 Prague CTK in English 0854 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington--President James Carter announced officially last night that he will seek re-election as president for the next four-year term.

Carter is the third member of the Democratic Party to contest the nomination for the presidential election for the years 1981-84. His rivals are California Governor Edmund Brown and Senator Edward Kennedy.

Carter's standing is heavily burdened by the problems which he has failed to tackle during his White House years: Serious economic difficulties, increasing rate of inflation and unemployment, energy crisis and mounting racial tension in southern states.

The planned deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe has revived debates on the necessity of "U.S. military presence" in West Europe. The plans to establish an intervention corps causes concern (?to) the developing countries, and the U.S. Middle East policy has not brought peace to the region.

President Carter's relations with Congress, which is slowly discussing the SALT II treaty and which is strongly opposed to the President's design to impose special taxes on the unprecedented gains of oil monopolies, have considerably (?sharpened).

James Carter's decision to run again in the election is no surprise. Since June the Carter Presidential Committee, which is preparing the election campaign, has been very active, and members of the President's family are criss-crossing the U.S. to speak in favour of the President's efforts.

But the events in Iran have largely influenced Carter's election plans. He has had to cancel his big tour of several U.S. states in order to devote his time to solving the U.S.-Iranian crisis. The tour will be made instead of him by his vice president, Walter Mondale.

CSSR PAYS 60 PERCENT OF WORLD PRICE FOR SOVIET OIL

AU300752 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Ladislav Alster article: "About Crude Oil and Its Price, and About Energy Problems"]

[Excerpts] The USSR will deliver to our country more than 18 million tons of crude oil this year. If we had to pay for that quantity in dollars on the world capitalist markets, it would be an immense sum--$3 billion. By way of illustrating the size of the sum, it represents the value of more than two-thirds of our exports to the nonsocialist countries.

We are buying Soviet crude oil for less than the world price (the world price, less 40 percent of the cyclical distortion--that is, for 60 percent of the aforementioned price) in transferable rubles. According to the rate of exchange, $174 equals 114 transferable rubles (the November rate of exchange: $100 equals 65.93 transferable rubles.) This year, the price of Soviet crude oil was set at R69, that is, at 60 percent of the world price.

We pay for the crude oil mainly with machinery and equipment, which have a guaranteed market. However, 5 million tons of the aforementioned quantity of Soviet crude oil will be paid for at 1966 prices, that is, R15 a ton, because we are getting that quantity as installments on credit we extended for the development of oil fields in the USSR.

EDITORIAL REVIEWS RESULTS OF PARTY CARD EXCHANGE

AU3O1715 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Suggestions From Interviews"]

[Excerpts] The dynamics of development, as well as the exacting nature of tasks, are incompatible with obsolete methods in any sector of work whatsoever. They are incompatible with any manifestation of self-indulgence, slovenly work and irresponsibility. As the 12th Party Central Committee session stressed, the order of the day is "to strive for a change in the way of thinking; to convince people, above all the communists, about the necessity for a far more demanding approach; and to consolidate the awareness of the responsibility of each communist and of all working people for the successful implementation of the party's policy."

The demand for the enhanced responsibility of every communist is not coincidental. It follows from the complicated nature of external and internal conditions under which we are carrying out our plans and aims. It is influenced by the party's position as the decisive guiding subject of the socialist society. Above all, the party demands from communists--regardless of whether they work at the lathe or direct the technically complex extraction technology in surface mines; whether they influence by their work the per-hectare yields or whether they head plants or enterprises--that they responsibly approach the fulfillment of their duties, that they feel personally responsible for fulfilling their own task in implementing the party's economic and social program and that they also know how to win their colleagues to this end.

Responsibility is always specific. The measure of a communist's political responsibility is precisely determined by the statutes, which instruct basic organizations and all party members and candidate members "to insure, with the working people's broad participation, timely and effective control of the fulfillment of party resolutions, to take measures for rectifying ascertained shortcomings and to inform higher party bodies about the implemented measures."

The experience gained in the interviews preceding the exchange of CPCZ membership cards show that the development of the effectiveness of production processes is not yet quite satisfactory in every instance, primarily not in places where the plan fulfillment is inconsistently combined with the utilization of existing internal reserves. In the course of the interviews, the party organizations even had to openly and repeatedly point out the communists' insufficient critical attitude to their own work, to the uncovering and mobilization of their own reserves. They had to reject the false endeavor to objectivize shortcomings of an obvious subjective nature, the elimination of which is fully within the power and the abilities of the worker in question.

All basic party organizations, nevertheless, have not sufficiently utilized their opportunity to entrust communists with specific tasks to solve urgent problems which the individual working collectives encounter. The demand to achieve a high effectiveness and quality of production, a growth of labor productivity and the consolidation of discipline and good working habits has frequently remained a general formulation.

But generalizations are linked with the inability to check on them. In broader context they demobilize the individual instead of stimulating him for a fight against concrete difficulties and shortcomings, or against the usual routine. That is why the procedure taken by certain district party committees, for instance in the central Slovak region, was correct. [paragraph continues]

After ascertaining a few such cases they recommended that certain interviews with responsible economic workers be reassessed, the tasks specified and a deadline set for their fulfillment. All this should be aimed at insuring the plan fulfillment and at raising the standards of management and organizational work of communists.

Of course, a party organization need not wait for the suggestion from a higher party body. The valuable suggestions and experience gained from the interviews aimed at improving work must be immediately utilized and carried out. We also are not forgetting that the specific tasks are mostly of a short-term nature. The commitments adopted in July or August should already be rechecked, their effect assessed, and possibly new tasks set.

The conclusion of the interviews does not end anything in party work: One can even say that it is only the beginning. The interviews were part of a long-term process of pushing through the Leninist style of party work. Its purpose is to enhance the significance and raise the standards of party membership and to consolidate party unity and the party's leading role in the socialist society. The interviews were intended to contribute toward enhancing the basic organizations' action ability and toward increasing the communists' working and political engagement in fulfilling the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions. The interviews were a significant instrument in enhancing activity and mobilizing the forces of the party and society. The opinion that the interviews can solve all problems "all in one go" is erroneous and must be repudiated, as must be the belief of certain individuals that socialism has unlimited possibilities at its disposal and that, perhaps, it almost has no right to have shortcomings and difficulties.

"We are realistically thinking people. We know well that life without problems and difficulties does not exist, but we would have the greatest difficulties, if we were blind to them, covered and failed to solve them. To close the eyes to problems, to retreat before them, to evade the struggle for overcoming them--this is not characteristic of communists," Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session.

That is why it is necessary even now to devote maximum attention to thepreparations of members meetings at the beginning of next year. The issue will not be limited to the festive presentation of new membership cards. In the course of the meetings the party will again recall the significance of membership and of the communists' responsibility for the further development of building the advanced socialist society and for overcoming all obstacles set in our way of life, and sometimes also by our own shortcomings.

The year 1980 will be the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. It will be the year of the 35th anniversary of our fatherland's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army. This makes the task of party organization all the more responsible: Their mission is to mobilize all communists for the fulfillment of all tasks and programmed aims formulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress Conclusions.

SEMINAR HELD ON ROLE OF PRESS IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU301729 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Liptovsky Mikulas CTK--A 2-day all-Slovak seminar, which began in Ziarska Dolina yesterday [28 November], is devoted to the problems connected with the deployment of the party press as a component of the communist party's mass-political and ideological work. [paragraph continues]

The seminar is attended by representatives of press commissions of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] District and regional committees. In the main report, S. Suchy, deputy chief of a CPSL department, outlined the current state of work in this sphere and summed up the prior experience of the press commissions in Slovakia. He noted the good results which are being achieved in making use of the party press at, for example, secondary schools in Trencin and Topolcany and at the district Enlightenment Center and the district library in Prievidza. The participants in the seminar also discussed the theoretical questions of propaganda and concrete [nazorna] agitation, and assessed the tasks which await the press commissions attached to the CPSL district and regional committees in the near future. The seminar concludes today.

LENART, JOURNALISTS DISCUSS ECONOMY, MEDIA'S TASKS

AU301731 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Bratislava CTK--At a discussion devoted to topical issues of the Czechoslovak economy held in Bratislava yesterday [28 Nov], J. Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee, met with directors and chief editors of the press, radio, television and CTK in Slovakia, Slovak Press and Information Office and with representatives of the Slovak Journalists Union and leading publicists. He discussed with them the tasks of the mass information and propaganda media in the implementation of the economic and social program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the CPSL congress. He also outlined the possibilities and reserves that exist in the utilization of the results of the scientific-technical revolution, socialist economic integration, as well as in the search for internal resources and the creation of new resources in the development of initiative and in making use of the advantages of real socialism.

BRIEFS

AGROMASH SESSION ENDS--The 32d session of the Management Board of the Agromash International Company, which coordinates the research, development and production of machinery for the fruit, vegetable and wine-producing sectors, ended in Prague on Friday [30 Nov] with the signing of a final protocol. The session was attended by delegations from all Agromash member countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Eugen Turzo, CPCZ Central Committee member and head of a CPCZ Central Committee Department, left for Moscow on 2 December. [Prague PRACE in Czech 3 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK JOURNALISTS' REGIONAL CONFERENCE--A conference of the West Slovak regional organization of the Slovak Union of Journalists [SUJ] held in Bratislava on 30 November, assessed the organization's activity since its inception almost 30 years ago and elected new bodies of the SUJ's West Slovak regional organization. P. Dinka has again become chairman. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS U.S. WARSHIP MOVEMENT

AU0511140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Tokyo (ADN correspondent)--The Blue Ridge, flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, set sail on Monday [3 December] from the port of Yokosuka near the mouth of Tokyo Bay. The ship, whose destination is unknown, was reported on a "routine strategic operation." KYODO, the Japanese news agency, has linked the trip with the American threats against Iran. The 7th Fleet aircraft carriers Midway and Kitty Hawk are already in the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean respectively.

DPA DENIES HONECKER SAID RELATIONS THREATENED BY NATO PLANS

LD041234 Hamburg DPA in German 1046 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--Contrary to various accounts, GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker did not speak of adverse consequences for intra-German relations as a result of a decision by NATO to deploy nuclear medium-range weapons. DPA learned this today from an informed source in Bonn. Honecker only said in passing that the decision is "altogether adverse" for the policy of detente.

The Federal Republic's permanent representative in East Berlin, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, had a lengthy talk with Honecker on Monday.

The Bonn spokesman said that Gaus was to tell the GDR council of state chairman of the Federal Republic's attitude toward the NATO decisions. The immediate reason for this talk was given in Bonn as the forthcoming Warsaw Pact foreign ministers conference in East Berlin.

FISCHER RECEIVES CHIEF OF PLO REPRESENTATION

LD292004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received on Thursday Dr 'Isam Kamil Salim, chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] representation in the GDR, for an exchange of views on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People.

Oskar Fischer assured him that the GDR will, as reconfirmed by Erich Honecker during his friendship visits to Ethiopia and the PDRY, continue to support the PLO's struggle for the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to form their own state. Developments in the Middle East continue to represent a serious threat to peace and to the Arab peoples and their national liberation movement.

The GDR will also in the future support all endeavors directed against the imperialist separate policy and all efforts to safeguard the national interests of the Arab peoples, especially within the international framework. Oskar Fischer and Dr 'Islam Kamil Salim stressed their agreement on the methods to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict.

Dr 'Isam Kamil Salim paid cordial tribute to the GDR's solidarity and consistent stand, and thanked it for the active solidarity of the GDR people with the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

HAGER MEETS WITH BELGIAN CP LEADERS IN BRUSSELS

LD042132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels--The SED Central Committee delegation led by Kurt Hager, politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, had a fraternal meeting Tuesday with Jef Turf, deputy chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, and with Politburo members Albert de Coninck and Augustin Duchateau. They discussed the tasks of communists and all other democratic and peace-loving forces in the present stage, in which it is important to prevent NATO nuclear armament and to contribute to securing the process of detente, ending the arms race and developing concrete disarmament measures.

The representatives of the Belgian Communist Party reported on the preparations for the international demonstration on 9 December in Brussels--supported by a broad spectrum of political forces--against NATO's plans, and also on the party's struggle for the political and social interests of the country's workers.

Kurt Hager explained the SED's current policy in further shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR.

The representatives of the two parties took advantage of the meeting to endorse the mutual solidarity and close fraternal relations between the two parties.

LATE REPORT: PREMIER STOPH ILL, NOT PERFORMING DUTIES

DW061248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 79 p 2 DW

["Announcement by the Press Office Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The press office of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers announces that Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, has fallen ill and therefore is not performing his official duties at present.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN EXPERTS VISIT--Experts for the care of the blind from socialist Ethiopia visited the Dr Salvador Allende **Rehabilitation Center** for the Blind in Karl-Marx-Stadt. The African guests collected experiences there for the establishment of such institutions in their homeland. They were mainly interested in what types of work can be learned and practiced by people who are blind or have impaired vision. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov 79 p 2 AU]

SED DELEGATION IN CUBA--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hubert Egemann, head of the Transport and Communications Department, visited Cuba for an exchange of experience. During its 1-week stay, the delegation was received by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, for extensive talks about problems related to transport in the two countries. The delegation also met with officials of district committees of the Cuban Communist Party in Havana and Cienfuegos as well as officials of ministries and state institutions. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Dec 79 AU]

MARJAI, NAGY, VERESS RETURN FROM VISIT TO FRG

LD051112 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 4 (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned to Budapest on Tuesday from Dusseldorf, FRG, where he took part in the Hungarian Economic and Cultural Days. He was accompanied by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy.

Jozsef Marjai was received by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The Hungarian deputy head of government conducted talks with FRG Federal Economic Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff. He also held discussions with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the FRG Chamber of Industry and Trade, and several leaders of West Germany's industrial, trade and financial life about timely questions of economic cooperation between the two countries.

In the course of his visit to federal provinces, Jozsef Marjai met Johannes Ran and Ernst Albrecht, prime ministers respectively of North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress returned to Budapest on Tuesday from Dusseldorf where he, too, attended the events of the Hungarian week.

STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY WITH PLO, PALESTINIANS ISSUED

AU301710 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 79 p 9 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 29 November worldwide International Solidarity Day, the Presidium of the PPF National Council and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee issued a statement in which they pledge their continued solidarity with and support for the struggle waged under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, for inalienable national rights, self-determination and the right to establish an independent state.

The statement stresses, among other things: "We demand a termination of Israeli aggression, an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the entire occupied Arab territory, a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis and the guaranteeing of the security and peaceful life of all the states of the area."

LEADERS GREET YUGOSLAVIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU301749 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Greetings from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, on Yugoslavia's national day]

[Text] On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, we send you, the LCY Central Committee and Presidium, the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the peoples of Yugoslavia, our cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of your national holiday.

We look with sincere appreciation upon the great results that have been achieved by the people of Yugoslavia under the LCY's and your leadership in the work of socialist construction and in enhancing the material and intellectual strength of society.

We establish with great satisfaction that relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are developing in the spirit of mutual respect, for the good of our peoples, who are building socialism, and the good of peace and security. We are convinced that a further strengthening of relations between our parties and governments and our peoples' good-neighborly and friendly relationship is consistent with our peoples' wishes and genuine interests.

On your national holiday, we wish you and the peoples of Yugoslavia further successes in making your socialist fatherland prosper.

NEPSZABADSAG MARKS YUGOSLAVIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU301747 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Text] The desperate struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers and their satellites was still in full swing when Yugoslav patriots conferred about the future, a new Yugoslavia, in Jajce, a small Bosnian city. In this city, the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia met on 29 November 1943, 36 years ago, to elect an interim government and lay the foundations for an independent state. On 29 November 1945, two years later, the bourgeois-feudal system was formally liquidated, the monarchy was officially abolished and the rule of the people was proclaimed.

By the time this came about the Yugoslav patriots had to make some tremendous sacrifices. For the liberation, hundreds of thousands of the heroic partisans and soldiers of the Army of National Liberation and courageous civilian members of the population sacrificed their lives. We also salute their memory on this anniversary. The country's complete liberation is inseparable from the heroic sacrifice of the Soviet Army, the main force of the victory won over fascism.

In unity forged in the liberation struggle, the peoples of Yugoslavia tackled the restoration of the economy and laying the foundations for a new society. They have successfully accomplished this great task and have achieved considerable success in agriculture and industry in the past decades. They are making serious efforts to abolish the existing differences of economic development between the various regions of the multinational country on the basis of equal cooperation.

Our Yugoslav friends are working on the implementation of the resolutions passed at the 11th LCY Congress. Current economic problems--changes in the world economic situation that are unfavorable also for Yugoslavia and the development of the energy, payments and trade balance sheet--are confronting the country with more difficult tasks than previously. Measures are being implemented to curb price increases and insure prerequisites for economic development.

Our bilateral relations are well-balanced and are developing at a favorable pace. On regular visits to each other's countries, our party and state leaders inform themselves about results of domestic development. They review bilateral relations and events of international life expected to be of mutual interest. The Croatian, Serbian and Slovak nationalities living in Hungary and the Hungarian nationalities living in Yugoslavia constitute a significant factor in the development of our relations and the drawing closer of our peoples. As Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito noted at their 1977 meeting, particular attention is being paid to making the nationalities play a positive role which contributes to the friendship of the peoples living in the two neighboring countries.

Also, our views are identical or close on most international issues. We greatly value Socialist Yugoslavia's struggle for peaceful coexistence, for easing international tension and for reducing the arms race.

On their national holiday, we greet our Yugoslav friends from our hearts and we wish that they may attain further successes in their work of building a socialist society and in their struggle for peace.

VIENNA COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES DISSIDENTS IN HUNGARY

AU301545 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 30 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Peter Koroly dispatch]

[Excerpts] Budapest--In the past 2 years a clear-cut opposition has developed in Hungary. At present it is confined to a certain stratum of critical intellectuals, but it is spreading. While in January 1977 only 77 intellectuals signed a declaration of solidarity with the Czechoslovak Charter 77, about 250 intellectuals had signed [such a declaration] by the end of October 1979--after the sentencing of the six Charter 77 activists in Prague. The signatories also included party members and such prominent figures as former Premier Andras Hegeous, the doyen of Hungarian psychology F. Merei, actress M. Sulyok, film director K. Makk, and writers G. Konrad, I. Oersi, M. Ember, F. Santa, G. Dallos and B. Palotai. It is interesting to note that the daughter of Politburo member Valeria Benke also has signed.

It is safe to assume that the political leadership does not know about such "actions" because, in contrast to other East European leaderships, the Hungarian one does care for its image both at home and abroad. It does not resort to brutal repression. The Politburo is even said to have ruled that the signatories of these letters of solidarity with the Charter activists must not be bothered by the administration.

Discussion and criticism are encouraged, but there are two absolute taboos: not a word about the Soviet Union or about the "power structure" in Hungary. The result of such a policy is conformism and hypocrisy.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-MONGOLIAN TRADE PROTOCOL--As the result of talks between government trade delegations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], a barter trade and payments protocol for 1980 was signed between the two countries at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Budapest yesterday. Pursuant to it, barter trade turnover between the two countries will increase in comparison with both the 1979 target and the 1976-80 long-term agreement. In 1980, we will deliver, among other things, pharmaceuticals, instruments, machine parts and various chemicals and consumer goods, while the Mongolian exports will consist primarily of ready-to-wear leather garments, wool, camel hair and biological compounds. The protocol was signed by Otto Herkner and J. Ajuus, deputy ministers of foreign trade. The act of signing it was attended by Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress and MPR Ambassador Samdanjin Dorjpurev. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Nov 79 p 7 AU]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Qotbzadeh on Unilateral Struggle

LD061037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh has stated that in the event of armed intervention by the United States, Iran will take up the struggle alone and will not resort to aid from other countries.

Moscow Report Cited

LD051015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Czeslaw Berenda report]

[Text] Moscow--The escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf is the subject of Soviet press commentaries. KRASNAYA AVEZDA states among other things that the growth of the American presence in the Indian Ocean has reached incredible proportions. At present the Americans have amassed in this region more than 20 warships. One-third of all American aircraft carriers are in places from which the Iranian capital can be reached. Military plans for taking the Arab oilfields have been prepared by the Pentagon for many years. The newly formed intervention units are to serve this purpose as well as the 5th Fleet, which is in the Indian Ocean, military bases under construction on Diega Garcia island and a network of airfields. The desire to dictate their will to the developing countries and the desire to exploit their raw materials--these are the main reasons behind the search for a pretext for military intervention by the United States in the region of the Persian Gulf and other parts of the world, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

UN Resolution

LD051019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] As we have already reported the UN Security Council has unanimously adopted a compromise resolution which expresses deep concern with the tension in Iranian-American relations, which can have serious consequences for peace and international security.

In this connection the resolution urgently calls on the Iranian Government to immediately free the personnel of the U.S. Embassy held in Tehran, to provide them with protection and to allow them to leave Iran. It calls on the Iranian and U.S. governments to undertake steps toward the peaceful solution, in accordance with UN principles, of the remaining issues and to demonstrate in the present situation the most far reaching restraint. The resolution suggests that the UN General Secretary should undertake a mission of good will in order to immediately implement the resolution.

PRAVDA Cited

LD051436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The tension in U.S.-Iranian relations is increasing.

Recent steps undertaken by the United States indicate that Washington, as all signs show, has decided to cause a deterioration of the crisis and transform it into one of the most serious international conflicts of the postwar era, writes the daily PRAVDA in an article published today. In the statements issued by the White House, writes PRAVDA, there is less and less talk about the intentions to seek out the peaceful ways of solving of the present crisis and more and more often other variants of action appear. The United States will allegedly be forced to resort to such variants. Whatever the facts, writes the daily, it is without doubt that significant military and political pressure is being applied to Iran by one of the biggest military powers in the world. It is unacceptable for the incident at the U.S. Embassy, which of course should be justly resolved on principles acceptable to both sides, to become the prelude to a dangerous military provocation which would threaten world peace, concludes the article in the Soviet daily PRAVDA.

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS LETTER TO UN'S WALDHEIM

AU041415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Dec 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Letter from Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim--date not given]

[Text] Esteemed Secretary General, almost a year ago, on 15 December 1978, the 33d session of the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace. The Polish People's Republic--the sponsor of the declaration--regards its adoption as a success of all the forces defending peace, strengthening security and promoting comprehensive cooperation and friendship between nations. We interpret in that spirit the extensive support of the UN members for the declaration.

Poland believes that the importance of the declaration also stems from the fact that for the first time it formulates the inalienable right of each nation and each individual to live in peace, regardless of race, convictions, language and sex. That formulation was supported by representatives of an overwhelming majority of world states. In that context Poland regards the declaration as a political document which is of direct import for the present disarmament discussions at various levels. The initiatives presented by Poland and other socialist states play the generally known role in those discussions and negotiations, especially at the present stage, which is rife with serious implications.

Pleased with the adoption of our proposal by the international community, I cannot help mentioning here that the Polish people's tragic experiences during World War II, the 40th anniversary of which was a recent event, were especially responsible for the birth of the declaration. Those experiences and the conclusions stemming from them were greatly responsible for the development of our postwar policies, the main aim of which is to create and consolidate the atmosphere of peace throughout the world based on the conviction that, regardless of political differences, all states should be guided by the wish to preserve peace.

We are pleased to note that the adoption of the declaration has caused an extensive response throughout the world. Its formulations and principles have been responsible for numerous statements, discussions and resolutions. Allow me to recall that the declaration inspired the 107th session of the UNESCO Executive Council to adopt an appropriate resolution reaffirming the declaration's principles and calling for their implementation. The Sixth Conference of the General Agency for Prohibiting Nuclear Weapons in Latin America --OPANAL--in Quito also adopted a resolution on the basis of the declaration concerning the right of the nations in that region to live in peace.

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that as the sponsor of the declaration, Poland regards it as its honorable duty to promote activities to implement it. Our supreme aim in that regard is to create and consolidate the atmosphere and conditions of peaceful life for our generation and the future generations and to promote friendship, mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation among states as well as to raise the welfare of nations under the conditions of peaceful development. That is how we understand life in peace, the right to which is discussed by the declaration.

Within days of the adoption of the declaration by the United Nations the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic passed the necessary resolution on the declaration. The numerous press interviews and radio and TV statements by leading representatives of Polish political, cultural and scientific life, as well as discussions among experts, teachers, professional people and young people, are convincing proof of our society's commitment to the popularization of the idea of educating societies in the spirit of peace and of implementing the principles of the declaration.

On 18 October 1979 the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic adopted a resolution on the implementation of the declaration by Poland.

Education and training of children is one of the spheres in which Poland wants to concentrate its efforts to achieve the fullest possible implementation of the declaration. The resolution provides for efforts to stress even more emphatically the idea of educating societies in the spirit of peace throughout the Polish education system. In that connection the curricula concerning the teaching of history, social sciences, geography, civic training and so on should particularly stress elements such as respect and praise for the achievements of other nations, demonstrate the ties between Polish cultural life and the culture of other nations and so on. For that reason we will continue the Polish-sponsored project of revising schoolbooks in cooperation with the authorities of other countries, of including the themes of upbringing in the spirit of peace within the system of training and further training of teachers, and so on. As for higher schools, the resolution also provides for efforts to apply the principles of the declaration to the instruction of students, especially during tutorials and lectures, and to scientific research and publications concerning mainly the social sciences and arts.

The resolution stresses the great importance of science and culture in promoting the idea of the declaration. The Polish Government is convinced that the work and voice of Polish scientists and creative workers in the sphere of the declaration will augment the work of the intellectuals in other countries in spreading its principles and ideas. For example, the resolution provides for promoting and honoring such scientific and cultural works that express and propagate the ideas of the declaration in the best possible way insofar as literature, sculpture, paintings and so on are concerned. The guiding motive of the declaration in that regard is the idea that scientists and intellectuals can, through their creative potential, help promote socioeconomic processes necessary for international peaceful cooperation and demonstrate and propagate all the advantages resulting from a life in peace and from peaceful labors.

Information is another sphere of action. The resolution stresses the importance of the mass media in extensively propagating the idea of educating societies in the spirit of peace and in informing the Polish people and the world public about the efforts of Poland and other countries to have the declaration implemented. That information can be provided through appropriate press and book publications carrying statements, articles and commentaries connected with the implementation of the declaration.

In the international forum Poland will actively participate in the efforts promoted by the United Nations, UNESCO and other international government and nongovernment organizations to implement the principles and ideas of the declarations. [paragraph continues]

Among other things, we plan to increase the number of UNESCO schools in Poland, to improve their performance, to propagate their achievements and to organize annual UNESCO camps in foreign languages in Poland.

In its bilateral activities Poland will also raise the question of the declaration during talks and consultations with representatives of foreign governments at various levels in order to initiate in that way specific bilateral cooperation. Regarding the present positive world response to the declaration, Poland will seek to refer to the declaration in visits, communiques, interstate declarations and other interstate documents, especially within the context of the efforts to promote detente and disarmament. In other words, Poland wants to initiate and promote in that spirit specific bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the spheres listed by the declaration, especially in the spheres of politics, science, culture and so on.

Poland believes that political, social, professional, women's and youth organizations can play a crucial role in implementing the declaration. In their communities at home and in bilateral or multilateral contacts with corresponding organizations in other countries they can take action on propagating the contents of the declaration and the idea of upbringing in the spirit of peace.

Esteemed secretary general, I have outlined briefly Poland's current activities and future plans concerning the implementation of the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace. I strongly hope that those activities and plans will meet with the interest and a positive response on the part of the UN members and with the understanding and support of Your Excellency.

Please accept my profound respects and be assured that I have the highest regard for your activities in implementing the noble ideals that inspire the United Nations.

[Signed] Emil Wojtaszek.

LEADERS GREET LAO COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041144 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, and Council of Ministers Chairman Piotr Jaroszewicz to Souphanouvong, Lao President and Chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly, and Kaysone Phomvihan, General Secretary of the LPRP, on Laos National Day--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly, in Vientiane:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people we wish to extend to you and through you to the LPRP Central Committee, the People's Supreme Assembly, the Government of the LPDR and the fraternal Lao people our cordial greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

The establishment of the LPDR has strengthened the forces of progress and socialism in Indochina and the world. In the past 4 years the Lao people led by the LPRP have made considerable prgress in rebuilding and expanding their economy and have begun constructing the foundations of socialism, at the same time helping to defend peace and security in Southeast Asia against the plots of imperialism and international reactionary forces.

The Lao people's heroic struggle for national and social liberation and for the consolidation of their independence was met with the invariably ardent sympathy and support of the Polish people. As in the past, the Polish people watch with attention and feeling of sincere friendship the Lao people's achievements in developing their homeland and strengthening its international authority.

We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples, states and parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will continue to gain in strength and develop for the good of our countries and the cause of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

UN REPRESENTATIVE LAUDS SOCIALIST PEACE INITIATIVES

LD051451 Warsaw PAP in English 1308 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[PAP correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] New York, 5 Dec, PAP--A debate on the realization of the declaration on strengthening international security began yesterday in the political Committee of the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly. One of the first to take the floor was Polish representative Ambassador Bogumil Sujka. He stressed that the Polish Government regards activities for consolidating peace and international security as the fundamental principle of Poland's foreign policy.

The speaker continued that marked progress has been achieved in consolidating detente recently, especially in Europe. Currently, the most important issue is including the military sphere in the process of detente. Therefore, it is regrettable that the socialist countries' initiatives during the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, as well as Leonid Brezhnev's weighty proposals put forth in Berlin have not met with understanding in some Western states yet.

Unfortunately, instead of recognizing these proposals, some NATO countries are planning to deploy new types of rocket missiles and new nuclear arms in Western Europe. NATO's striving to achieve overall military superiority are a direct threat for international peace and security.

Ambassador Sujka recalled that a year ago, the General Assembly adopted a Polish initiative: a declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace. The special import of this document is, among other things, that it contains the fundamental right of every nation and individual--the right to live in peace.

As the initiator of the declaration, Poland regards activities for its realization as her honourable duty. The speaker said that on October 18, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic undertook certain decisions connected with the issue; they concern, among other things, educational programmes. This activity is based on the conviction that the realization of the declaration will exert a concrete influence on the process of consolidating international security.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES MINERS' GATHERING 3 DECEMBER

LD032228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Address by Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and premier, at a meeting in the sports hall of Beldon Colliery on 3 December--recorded]

[Text] As every year on the eve of Barborka, the party, state and nation give expression to respect and love for the Polish heroic miners and the mothers of miners, awarding orders and decorations to coalmining people and other [word indistinct]. Coalmining people and the entire mining class are the leading section of the Polish working class. They work in the most important economic sector, on the main front of socialist construction in Poland. The courage which is a mark of your character, working-class solidarity and comradeship and deep sense of responsibility for oneself and one's comrades; all these beautiful human characteristics, human and civic traits, are manifested every day particularly with [word indistinct] strength in testing situations. They have won for your great mining family and still win the homage and deep respect of our nation.

Life has made you what you are; the specific nature of your work, and to no lesser a degree, family upbringing, in the tradition of generations, the pattern of behavior handed on by grandfathers, fathers, and mothers. For that reason we are enormously pleased at the mining families and numerous young people present in this hall. With all my heart I warmly greet the mothers and wives of miners, your nearest and dearest. We owe them all gratitude and respect, for it is they who create that warm, magnificent climate of upbringing in mining families and housing estates, which forms the mind and character of man in the spirit of patriotism, honest work, mutual help, respect for one's profession and civic duties.

Accept for your work, self-sacrifice and devotion the warmest thanks from the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, from the Council of State, from the Government of the Polish People's Republic, from all Poles and personally from our Comrade Edward Gierek, present among us, the first secretary of the Central Committee of our party, the Polish leader and a miner by profession. [applause]

JAROSZEWICZ VISITS WARSAW CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES

LD240022 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz paid a visit today to the crews of Warsaw's construction and industrial enterprises.

During his visit to the Goclaw housing development, which is to accommodate about 40,000 people in the future, the prime minister was acquainted with the construction programme carried out in cooperation with teams from work establishments. He also met with the constructors of the northern water pipeline and visited the "Polfa" pharmaceutical works in Tarchomin.

The prime minister also visited the Warsaw transport's bus repair plant in Zoliborz. Next, Piotr Jaroszewicz went to the Warsaw Town Hall.

VANCE POSTPONES PLANNED DECEMBER VISIT

AU051927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/12/1979--The visit to Romania of the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance scheduled for December 11-12 was postponed, to take place at a date that will be established by common agreement.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEMANDS RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

AU060832 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 6 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Security Council has ended its discussions on the tense situation in relations between the United States and Iran by adopting a resolution demanding that the Iranian Government immediately release the U.S. Embassy personnel held hostage in Tehran, and that it guarantee their safety and permit them to leave the country.

The document also dmands that the governments of the two countries take measures to peacefully settle their problems and that they should show maximum restraint in the current situation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S FINANCE SECRETARY

Talks With Niculescu

AU051924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/12/1979--Talks were conducted on December 5 between Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, and Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On the occasion expressed was joint satisfaction at the ascending course of the Romanian-Yugoslav economic relations and approached were aspects with regard to the development of financial-banking collaboration between the two countries, to their cooperation within international bodies.

The same day, Petar Kostic met Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Meeting With Verdet

AU051921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/12/1979--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received on Wednesday Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview stressed with particular staisfaction were the close relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation established between the two countries, between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples. In the same context approached were questions related to the steady deepening and improvement of the bilateral cooperation on an economic, financial and banking plane.

SCINTEIA EDITORIAL MARKS YUGOSLAV NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU031453 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Editorial on the national anniversary of Yugoslavia]

[Text] On 29 November the peoples of neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia celebrate two memorable events of a great importance: In 1943, the second session of the Antifascist Council for National Liberation held in Jajce, a small town in Bosnia, proclaimed the establishment of the new, democratic Yugoslavia, in the difficult conditions of Hitlerite occupation. On the same date, in 1945, the country's Constituent Assembly in Belgrade adopted a declaration abolishing the monarchy and proclaiming the Federal People's Republic. These two historic events were the culmination of the heroic and selfless struggle of the Yugoslav peoples, led by the communists, against fascism, for the fatherland's freedom and independence, for national and social liberation; they paved the way for a better life and for socialism for the Yugoslav peoples.

Once free and truly masters of their fate, the Yugoslav peoples embarked upon the road of socialist construction and, led by the LCY headed by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, wrought radical change, tellingly reflected in the triumph of the new system, in the continual development of the production forces, in the rapid growth and modernization of industry and of the entire economy. Simultaneously, remarkable successes were attained in developing science and technology, education and culture, and in continuously raising the working people's living standard. Today's anniversary finds the Yugoslav peoples striving to implement the great tasks established by the 11th LCY Congress, designed to improve the self-management system, to deepen socialist democracy, to strengthen the leading role of the workers class, to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the Yugoslav peoples, and to further develop all the republics and areas of the country.

Inspired by lasting feelings of fraternal friendship for and solidarity with all the peoples building socialism, the Romanian people follow with deep and warm empathy the constructive efforts of the SFRY peoples, and wholeheartedly rejoice in the noteworthy successes they are attaining in building the society. Through the years, relations of profound friendship and cooperation were forged between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, relations to which socialism added a new dimension and was raised to a higher level. It can be positively stated that the Romanian-Yugoslav relations constitute a model of fruitful cooperation between two neighborly socialist states, and a considerable contribution to stability, trust and equal cooperation in this area and in the world. The development of Romanian-Yugoslav relations forcefully confirms the historic importance of consistent respect for the principles of equality of rights, comradely esteem and trust, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage and assistance which are the sound foundation of our relations.

As is well known, the relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY, and the contacts and exchanges of views and experience between representatives of our parties and states are of special importance for the development of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation. Within this framework, a decisive role is played by the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, which have become traditional; the talks between the two party-state leaders, always held in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding, open up ever new vistas for our general relations of friendship and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

In the spirit of these good relations, the recent Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialog in Bucharest ended with particularly fruitful results. The joint declaration issued--which defines the goals of the future development of bilateral relations--constitutes a new and representative reassertion of the two parties, countries and peoples' determination to expand and deepen their fraternal cooperation.

We note with satisfaction that, in the light of the summit agreements, the all-round cooperation between our countries and peoples has developed and is developing year by year. Special development has been recorded in economic cooperation, whose fruitful nature is conclusively illustrated by the continuous increases in the volume of goods exchanges in the last year of the current 5-year plan, a volume which is expected to reach $1 billion, and 2 billion by 1985. The production sharing between our country has proven particularly rewarding and is continuously expanding. Monumental achievements of this cooperation are the Great Gates I hydropower system, which will be followed by the Iron Gates II hydropower system, currently under construction.

Romania's and Yugoslavia's cooperation in the areas of socialist construction is complemented by their cooperation in international life. Our countries are striving to promote the cause of detente and peace, to build security in Europe, and along this line, to develop coopeation and good-neighborliness among the Balkan states. As is well known, the two countries are contributing to the settlement of disputes through negotiations and are working to exclude the use and threat of force from international relations and to base interstate relations on new and democratic principles. At the same time, Romania and Yugoslavia attach great importance to the nonalined movement, and are in solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national independence, for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic and political order.

Wholeheartedly sharing in the great national anniversary of the Yugoslav peoples, the Romanian people convey to them warm greetings and wish them new and great victories in their fuitful efforts to continuously develop their socialist fatherland.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING PAKISTANI ENVOY

AU051925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/12/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on December 5 the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Buchaest, Shaykh A. Moid, on a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania.

A talk was held on the occasion that passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SCINTEIA PUBLISHES RCP CONGRESS RESOLUTION

AU280900 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Resolution of the 12th RCP Congress" adopted at the 23 November concluding session of the RCP congress]

[Text] The 12th RCP Congress, convened in Bucharest between 19 and 23 November 1979, debated and examined, in a spirit of great responsibility and communist exactingness, the activities carried on by the Central Committee, the party bodies and organizations, all the communists and all our people to implement the decisions of the 11th congress and of the national conference of December 1977. The congress established the main guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development in the coming period, in accordance with the goals and directions contained in the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism.

The congress greatly appreciates the great achievements attained in the past 5 years in promoting our country's harmonious progress, modernizing industry, agriculture and other branches, increasing the economic potential of all the countries, developing education, science and culture, improving production relations and the organization of social life, expanding socialist democracy and consolidating workers' self-management, and continuously raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. The congress expresses the view that, throughout the period under analysis, the Central Committee acted in accordance with the line and directions established by the 11th congress and the national conference, and fulfilled its tasks in the areas of organizational, political and ideological activity satisfactorily.

Since it is held in the year of the 35th anniversary of the national and social antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation revolution, within the framework of the general review of the changes achieved by the Romanian people, led by the party, in building the new system, the congress emphasizes the exceptional importance of the successes attained in the period after the 11th congress--the most fruitful period in the country's entire history, directly linked to the untiring work carried out with profound revolutionary passion and great responsibility for the fatherland's fate by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

The great successes attained during the socialist period in developing the country's economic potential are the result of the devoted work of the workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of all the working people, regardless of nationality, of the efforts made by all the people who are unswervingly following and implementing the party's policy of socioeconomic development of the country and of raising our nation to a higher level of material and intellectual civilization.

In keeping with the ardent wish of all the communists, unanimously expressed at general meetings and party conferences, and reflecting the most noble feelings of unbounded love and profound esteem harbored by all the people, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm the congress reelected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--the most beloved son of the people, who embodies the most noble virtues of our nation, a brilliant leader and eminent revolutionary, ardent patriot and consistent internationalist, notable militant of the international workers and communist movement and of the struggle for peace and cooperation among peoples, prestigious and authoritative personality of contemporary political life, as secretary general of the party. [paragraph continues]

The congress expresses its conviction that this political act of great communist responsibility constitutes the safest guarantee for the resolute implementation of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism, for raising our fatherland to ever higher levels of progress and civilization, for strengthening the country's national independence and sovereignty, for asserting the new Romanian people's noble ideals of peace, freedom and international cooperation.

I.

1. The congress unanimously endorses the Central Committee report presented by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, which offers an in-depth analysis of the socioeconomic realities prevailing in our country, the achievements attained in the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan, of the organizational, political and ideological activities of the party and of international life. These provide a scientific foundation for the principal directions and goals in the development of the Romanian society over the 1981-85 period and in the nineties, designed to promote the consistent implementation of the party program.

The congress expresses satisfaction with the successes attained by the working people in our country in fulfilling and surpassing the directives of the 11th party congress and the provisions included in the additional program of socioeconomic development for the 1976-80 period adopted by the national conference. The congress highlights in particular the achievements attained in industry--reflected in an additional production totaling 100 billion lei in excess of the 5-year plan provisions--in the development of agriculture, in the expansion and modernization of the technical-material base of society, in the resolute implementation of the policy of rational distribution of the production forces throughout the country, and in the extensive introduction of scientific-technical innovations in all areas of activity.

The congress believes that the adoption of the new economic-financial mechanism--based on workers' self-management and economic self-administration and on the working people's sharing in the profits--played an important role in basing economic and financial planning on new principles, in markedly emphasizing the qualitative aspects of socioeconomic development, in enhancing the responsibility of collective leadership bodies in the economy and of the masses of working people for increasing profitability and efficiently managing that part of the national wealth entrusted to them by society.

The congress believes that all necessary conditions exist for optimally fulfilling the plan for 1979 and 1980, and expresses its conviction that our heroic workers class, the peasantry and intelligentsia, all our people will make every effort to fulfill the current 5-year plan, thus consolidating the national economy even more, bolstering our fatherland's strength and further raising the working people's living standard, and strengthening Socialist Romania's national independence and sovereignty.

The congress highly values the results attained in implementing the program on raising the living standard over the 1976-80 period--established on the initiative and with the personal participation of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--which is characterized by the greatest achievements in raising the well-being of all our people. Important achievements were also attained in developing education and culture, in shaping a new man, with a high socialist consciousness, and in raising the level of intellectual civilization of the people.

The congress believes that the successes attained by the Romanian people and presented in a rich and telling image in the Central Committee report, constitute an important Romanian contribution to asserting the superiority of socialism, to increasing its influence in the world, and to strengthening the forces of peace and progress in the world.

2. The congress endorses the directives on the country's socioeconomic development over the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and the long-term guidelines to 1990, established on the basis of the party program provisions. The directives contain the basic tasks of the coming 5-year plans, the long-term programs up to 1990, designed to insure a dynamic, balanced and efficient development in our national economy.

The congress decided that the basic goal of the coming 5-year plan is to raise to a higher level the fulfillment of the party program, to rapidly develop the national economy, to markedly assert the scientific-technical revolution in all areas, and to achieve a superior quality in all socioeconomic activities. On this basis, the system of socialist production will be further consolidated, the level of civilization of the people will be raised, and the material and intellectual potential of the country and the national independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania will be strengthened.

The congress approves the centering of the coming 5-year plan on the balanced and harmonious development of industry, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy, and on achieving an optimal balance among the various sectors, so as to better meet the requirements of general social progress and to continuously raise the peoples material and intellectual well-being.

Thus, primary attention will be paid to expanding our own sources of raw materials and energy, to intensifying efforts to discover and exploit new deposits of useful minerals, and to increasingly cover the needs of the national economy from domestic resources, thus cutting back on imports. We must resolutely continue the process of restructuring industry by mainly developing branches that involve a high degree of processing, manufacture sophisticated products and consume little energy.

The congress attaches greatest importance to the achievement of a profound agricultural revolution--incorporating both the technical-material basis of agriculture and the organization of production--and approves a volume of investments in agriculture totaling 155 billion lei, which is 22 billion lei more than initially envisaged in the draft directives, with a view to accelerating the process of mechanization and modernization of this basic branch of the national economy.

The congress fully endorses the Central Committee report provision envisaging a marked development of the technical-material base of society and the allocation of about 30 percent of the national income to this purpose.

One of the essential targets of the coming 5-year plan is to more rapidly increase the productivity of social work and to efficiently manage the material and financial resources, resolutely applying the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism in all the sectors and units.

The congress endorses the directions included in the Central Committee report on Romania's active and efficient participation in the international division of labor, on expanded cooperation in the areas of production, science and technology, and on securing an even balance of foreign payments and consolidating the country's hard currency reserves.

The congress believes that by implementing the provisions of the new 5-year plan, Romania will overcome the stage of a socialist developing country and will become a socialist country with an average level of development, thus traveling a stage of greatest importance for the implementation of the party program. At the same time, the congress endorses the directions of the country's socioeconomic development in the next decade, which will insure the general fulfillment of the tasks involved in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and will mark an important step forward toward the communist society.

3. The congress approves the program-directive on scientific research, technological development and introduction of technological progress in the 1981-90 period, and the main directions up to the year 2000 which express the RCP's policy and the concept of its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of resolutely basing the entire socialist construction on the state-of-the-art in science and technology and of turning science and technology into a decisive factor of socioeconomic progress in our country. The basic idea of the program-directive is to fully capitalize on the scientific-technical revolution in all areas of activity, to increase the role of science in modernizing the national economy, the entire social life and the leadership of the society, to link research and production ever more closely, and to increase the contribution of Romanian science to the country's all round and dynamic progress so that the next decade can indeed become the decade of science, technology, quality and efficiency. Romanian research must make a greater contribution to deepening the study of the laws of nature and society, on the basis of the materialist-dialectical concept, to investigating the internal structure of matter and of the processes that are occurring in the world, to enriching the heritage of human knowledge.

4. The congress endorses the program-directive on energy research and development for the 1981-90 period and the main guidelines up to the year 2000, which establish the main tasks concerning geological research, extended utilization of coal in the production of electric and thermal energy, utilization of the hydropower potential, construction of nuclear-electric stations, exploitation of new sources of energy, continuous improvements in the organization of the national electric-energy system, and application of a stringent program of saving oil and gas, as well as all fuels and electric energy. The program-directive on energy research and development is based on the need to make Romania independent from the standpoint of energy in the next decade.

5. The congress endorses the program-directive on raising the living standard over the 1981-85 period and on continuously improving the quality of life; on the basis of the development of material production and of increases in the national income. The program envisages further raises in the incomes of all categories of working people, designed to meet the scientifically established consumer requirements of the working people. The congress highly appreciates the party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's constant concern with raising all the people's living standard--the supreme goal of the party's policy, the raison d'etre of the comprehensively developed socialist society. The congress expresses its conviction that the implementation of the provisions included in this program-directive will raise the people's well-being to a higher stage, will bring about a new quality of life and generally develop the material and intellectual civilization of our socialist society, and will increasingly assert our revolutionary humanism.

6. The congress endorses the program-directive on Romania's regional socioeconomic development over the 1981-85 period, which provides the required framework for harmoniously distributing the production forces throughout the territory, better utilizing the material resources and manpower existing in each area, equalizing the level of overall production and utilization of manpower resources of the various countries, planning and modernizing the network of towns and communes, and for creating all the necessary conditions so that the equality of rights enjoyed by all the citizens of our fatherland, regardless of nationality, can be based on the sound foundation of increased economic potential in all the counties and localities.

7. The congress instructs the Central Committee to insure--on the basis of the directives and program-directives and of the suggestions made during the debates on those documents--the establishment of the plan of Romania's socioeconomic development over the 1981-85 period, which will then be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for debate and approval, and to take all necessary measures to optimally fulfill the coming 5-year plan.

8. In order to secure a further clear perspective for the country's socioeconomic development, the congress instructs the party Central Committee to establish--on the basis of the directives and the program-directives--long-term studies of branches and areas of activity up to the year 2000 to 2010. These studies should be completed by the 13th party congress. In view of the fact that the tasks involved in building the comprehensively developed socialist society will be generally fulfilled during the next decade, the new program will have to establish the means and directions of further consolidating this society, and of gradually beginning to implement the communist principles of work and life in our country.

II.

To insure implementation of the directives and program-directives, the congress instructs the Central Committee to take steps to further improve the forms and methods of scientific organization and leadership of society and the state's activities, with a view to consistently implementing the principle of democratic centralism, and more closely coordinating the central leadership based on the uniform socioeconomic development plan, with enhanced initiative by the masses of working people.

The congress believes that we have an appropriate organizational framework and a uniform democratic system which permit direct participation by the masses of working people in the entire leadership of the society and of all the sectors of our economic and social life. What is essential now is that this system function properly so that all the bodies of our socialist democracy--the working people's councils, the general meetings and the people's councils--can acquire an ever more extensive scope and become efficient forums of democratic and responsible debate, and of correct and efficient settlement of all socioeconomic problems.

The congress instructs the Central Committee to further systematically organize congresses, conferences and working meetings--at both central and sector level, and at local level--to debate and resolve the most important problems of the country's socioeconomic development.

The congress decides that measures be taken to further improve the activities of all the bodies of state power and administration--the Grand National Assembly, the government, the ministries and other central bodies--to strengthen discipline, order and responsibility in all sectors, to eliminate excessive centralism and bureaucracy in the work of the state apparatus. Likewise, measures shall be taken to improve the work of the justice bodies, the prosecutor's office, and security, with a view to strengthening socialist legality and combating and preventing any violations of the norms of social coexistence.

The congress requests the Central Committee to further devote special attention to strengthening the fatherland's defense capabilities, to training and equipping our armed forces with appropriate means, to raising their level of military and political preparedness so that they can always be ready to defend the revolutionary achievements of the people, and the freedom and independence of the country. At the same time, the congress believes that the activities of the people's councils should be improved, since they have been given new and very important tasks in the establishment of regional socioeconomic development plans, in applying the program of urban and rural planning, and in implementing the laws of the country and the party-state decisions.

The congress decides that consiste t steps should be taken to increase the role of mass and civic organizations--trade unions, youth and women's organizations, cooperative organizations and unions of creative workers--in our society, regarding both debates on measures concerning the socioeconomic development of the country, solutions to the working and living problems of various categories of working people, as well as socialist education and the shaping of a new man, and mobilizing all the working people in fulfilling the targets of the directives and program-directives.

The congress stresses the increasingly important role of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF]--a representative political body which expresses the unity of will and action of all social classes and categories, regardless of nationality, of all our people--and fully endorses the party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals on setting up internal SUF bodies and on other measures to improve its activities.

The congress believes that one of the greatest achievements of the socialist construction in our country and of the RCP's policy is the fact that the nationality problem was solved correctly, in the spirit of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist concept, and that equal working and living conditions were secured for all the fatherland's citizens, regardless of their nationality. Proceeding from this reality, the congress decides that in the future, too, our party will consistently strive to insure full equality of rights among all citizens, regardless of nationality and to educate all the working people in a spirit of socialist patriotism, fraternity and unity, and of an ever closer cooperation in building the socialist and communist society on Romanian soil.

III.

The congress highly appreciates the vast political and organizational activities carried out by the party bodies and organizations. Steadfastedly guided by the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical and historical concept, and by the general truths and ideas of scientific socialism, which it is creatively applying to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania, the party is honorably fulfilling its historical mission as the leading political force of all the people in the socialist and communist construction. The RCP is increasingly asserting itself as the vital pivot of the entire nation, from which emanates a daring thinking, capable of securing revolutionary changes in society, the force that inspires and mobilizes the creative energies of the working people. Since the 11th congress, the party has greatly developed from a numerical viewpoint; its composition has continuously improved, and the unity and cohesion of its ranks has grown.

The congress endorses the views and guidelines contained in the report on the role and tasks of the party in the new stage of development of Romanian society. In the spirit of the party program and of the historical decisions of the current congress, it is necessary to raise the level of all the political and organizational activities, and to continuously improve the working method and style of the party bodies and organizations, to increase their capability to resolve the new problems concerning the country's development, and the contradictions emerging in this particularly complex process.

The congress requests the party bodies and organizations to resolutely strive to continuously strengthen the party's ranks and to resolutely implement the principle of democratic centralism, to develop internal party democracy, to strengthen the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, as well as party discipline and the party's role as the leading political force in all the spheres of activity of our society.

The congress emphasizes the role and contribution of party and state cadres, and of the party aktiv to the great achievements attained by our people in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland. During this period, intensive activities were carried out and noteworthy results were attained in selecting, recruiting, training and promoting cadres. [paragraph continues]

Special attention will have to be further devoted to promoting cadres from among the workers class, the peasantry and intelligentsia and to insuring their active participation in all party and state bodies. Greater attention will have to be given to promoting women to responsible positions in all areas. Similarly, special attention should be devoted to harmoniously blending the activities of older cadres, possessing greater experience, with the elan and enthusiasm of the young cadres, thus preserving a correct ratio and an appropriate structure and continually refreshing the ranks of the party so that it can optimally fulfill its functions.

The congress stresses that, simultaneously with our concern for increasing the ranks of the party, particular attention should be paid to the quality of party members. The lofty title of communist should only be awarded to those who have shown that they can struggle to implement the party policy, who have demonstrated a revolutionary spirit in all their activities, and who have an exemplary moral and ethical attitude. Each communist must offer an example of devotion and self-sacrifice in the work and struggle to build socialism, permanently centering his concerns on the general interests of the society and on the cause of the party and of the country's development.

The congress decides that the party bodies and organizations, all the party members should further carry out intensive ideological and political-educational activities in the spirit of dialectical and historical materialism and of Marxism-Leninism, with a view to shaping a new man, with a high socialist consciousness and thorough professional and cultural knowledge, and to resolutely asserting the principles of socialist ethics and equity.

The congress endorses the views in the report on the need to further improve all propaganda activities and to eliminate the failings still existing in various sectors, with a view to raising all political-ideological activities to the level of the great achievements attained in the socialist construction, and turning our revolutionary ideology into a strong factor of mobilization and activation of the masses in building the socialist and communist society in Romania.

The congress highly appreciates the achievements attained in developing a new, socialist culture, and urges the men of letters, composers and artists, theater and cinematography people and all men of art to be creative and offer the people an increasing number of works of great artistic value, with a rich content of ideas, works inspired by the great creative upsurge of our times, permeated by the great ideas of revolutionary humanism, works which should ennoble man, cultivate his patriotic spirit and his devotion to the cause of socialism and the people's happiness.

The congress decides that the press, radio and television should center their interests on the basic problems of the development of society, on the essential targets of the party's program and of the 12th congress decisions, and that they should strive more resolutely to consistently promote what are new and progressive experiences in all areas, to contribute to the revolutionary, patriotic education of the working people. They should permanently adopt firm, combative stands on negative situations, on obsolete and retrograde concepts and on everything that hampers our progress, thus asserting themselves as active forums of democratic debate by the broad masses of all aspects of our socialist construction.

IV.

The 12th party congress fully endorses the views on international developments contained in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report. World events in the past years have conclusively confirmed, yet again, the realism and correctness of the conclusions and directions of our party-state foreign policy. The congress approves the vast and dynamic activities carried out by our party and state in international affairs in the post-11th congress period.

Summing up the intensive international activities carried out during this period, the congress highly appreciates the decisive role played by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in establishing and implementing Romania's foreign policy--a policy entirely serving the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among peoples, the full assertion of each nation's sacred right to life in freedom, to be independent, and to enjoy the benefits of progress and civilization.

1. The congress fully endorses the comprehensive and profound analysis in the party secretary general's report of international developments, which are characterized, on the one hand, by an ever more resolute assertion of the peoples' will to develop freely, as masters of their national resources and destinies, and to build their life as they want it, without any foreign interference; and on the other hand by an accentuation of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of force and diktat, and of tendencies to redivide the world into spheres of influence. The struggle between these two radically opposed tendencies in international life characterizes and will continue to characterize the evolution of the international political life. Although the international situation is very complex, it can be responsibly stated that there are forces which, by acting in unity, can preclude an aggravation of the world climate, can secure a policy of independence, cooperation and peace in the world. The congress unanimously endorses the view that the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces are capable of insuring mankind's resolute advance along the path of progress and civilization, and promoting a new policy of equality and respect among nations, of international peace and security.

2. The congress unanimously endorses the stands and directions included in the report on the future activities and targets of Romania's and the RCP's foreign policy--a policy of peace and cooperation, of active participation in constructively resolving the great problems of contemporary political life.

3. Expressing complete approval for the firm guidelines of the report and for the determination to further centering the foreign policy on developing relations, of cooperation and friendship with all the socialist countries, in all areas, the congress highly appreciates the uninterrupted activities carried out for this purpose by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and stresses the particular importance of our party secretary general's meetings and talks with party and state leaders of socialist countries.

The congress empowers the Central Committee to steadily endeavor, in the spirit of the party program, to actively develop the cooperation with the neighborly socialist countries, with all the socialist states, with a view to overcoming the differences between them and strengthening their cooperation and unity.

The congress believes that, given the current international situation, the socialist countries have the responsible duty to demonstrate in practice that they can settle any problem between them through negotiations, without recourse to force in the spirit of the principles of the new, socialist-type relations between them--which would also be of a great political importance and would increase the prestige and influence of the socialist countries throughout the world.

4. The congress duly approves of the intensive activities carried out by the party and its secretary general to expand Romania's relations with the developing and nonalined countries, with all the states which, liberated from colonialism, have engaged along the path of independent socioeconomic development. Romania will further continuously strengthen its cooperation and solidarity with those states in the struggle for an independent socioeconomic development, against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for each people's right to be masters of their national resources and destinies. [paragraph continues]

Similarly, Romania will strengthen its cooperation and collaboration with the nonalined states which are playing an increasingly active role in international life, in the struggle against the old policy of domination and oppression, for overcoming the bloc policy, for detente and peace in the world.

5. Within the framework of its foreign policy, Romania will expand, in a spirit of peaceful coexistence, its relations of cooperation with the developed capitalist states, with all the countries in the world, regardless of their social system, in the belief that in the current conditions developing a broad and unhampered cooperation among states is an objective requirement stemming from the need to participate in the international division of labor and in world exchanges, an essential premise for promoting a policy of peace and detente.

6. The congress instructs the Central Committee and the government to further resolutely base all our international relations on the principles of full equality of rights, strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in interstate relations.

7. The congress empowers the new Central Committee and the government to further energetically contribute to achieving security in Europe, and to implementing the provisions of the Helsinki documents as a uniform whole. The congress fully endorses the report standpoint on the need to thoroughly prepare the next meeting in Madrid in 1980, so that it can provide a new and powerful impetus to efforts for security and cooperation on the continent. It is specially necessary to begin adopting specific measures for military disengagement and disarmament on the continent, without which there can be no question of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The congress solemnly urges the European governments and peoples to resolutely act for peace and security on our continent, thus securing for the coming generations a world of cooperation, trust and friendship.

Along with its concerns for security in Europe, Romania will continue to attach great importance to developing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with the Balkan countries. It will resolutely endeavor to strengthen trust and cooperation in this area with a view to turning it into an area of peace, free of nuclear weapons.

8. The congress reasserts our party and state's firm stand on settling conflicts and disputes among countries through peaceful means exclusively, through negotiations. In accordance with its principled stand, Romania will further militate for a political solution to the Middle East conflict, for a general peace which should bring about Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the realization of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination--including their right to have their own independent state--and secure the independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

Our country will actively struggle further to contribute to peacefully settling all the problems caused by the prolonged colonial domination in Africa, Asia and other parts of the world.

9. The 12th RCP Congress believes that one of the vital requirements of the contemporary world is to achieve general, and primarily nuclear disarmament.

Endorsing the report standpoint that currently only two policies are possible--continuing the arms race, with its nefarious consequences, or resolutely opting for disarmament and peace--the congress believes that it is in the interests of each people and of the development of mankind's civilization that every possible effort be made to resolutely reject the arms policy and to consistently promote the policy of disarmament and peace. A balance of forces in Europe and throughout the world, which should not endanger the security of either side, must be achieved not by intensifying the arms race, but by reducing armaments.

The principal task of our times is to immediately halt the arms race; the most minute even symbolic disarmament measures are preferable to armament measures.

The congress reasserts Romania's determination--as a socialist country which, bases its entire policy on the ideals of peace and progress--to further resolutely militate for a world free of arms and wars, for a world of security and cooperation, and to make every effort so that the huge material and human resources currently wasted on means of mass destruction and war should be exclusively used for peaceful purposes and for the peoples' well-being.

10. The congress believes that one of the fundamental problems of the contemporary world is to eliminate underdevelopment and the division of the world into rich and poor countries as a result of protracted imperialist and colonialist domination. Eliminating underdevelopment and the big socioeconomic gaps among countries is in the interests of the majority of peoples, including the developed ones, because these phenomena have direct repercussions on the life of all the countries, accentuating instability and crisis. The problem of underdevelopment and of a new order must become the subject of negotiations with the participation of the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries, as well as the socialist countries, which together should work out a concrete program for the special UN General Assembly session of 1980. We believe that particular attention should be given to preparing the best conditions for that session.

Romania is determined to further contribute to efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, which should facilitate more rapid progress for each country, and primarily for the backward ones, and access for all peoples to modern science, technology and civilization.

11. The congress expresses the party's and Socialist Romania's active support for the liberation struggle of the peoples in Namibia and Zimbabwe, for the struggle of the majority people of South Africa, against racism and apartheid--and reasserts our people's and party's determination to further grant them full support, so that they can win their full independence as soon as possible, as well as their right to be masters of their fate. Romania has been and will always be a trustworthy supporter and friend for all peoples struggling to free themselves from every form of domination and oppression, for their right to a free and self-reliant development, for defending and consolidating their national independence.

12. Romania will further resolutely strive to democratize interstate relations, to improve the activities and increase the role of the United Nations in international life, to promote extensive and equal participation by all the states--regardless of differences of size or social system--in solving the major current international problems.

13. The congress fully endorses the report conclusions on the processes taking place in the international communist and workers movement, as well as the RCP's future guidelines in its relations with the communist and workers parties.

The congress believes that in a large number of countries the communist and workers parties have attained important successes in their revolutionary activities, have increased asserting themselves as promotors of the working people's basic interests; at the same time, they are playing an ever more important role in the world arena as major forces of democracy, progress and peace. Proceeding from the reality that each communist party is working in extremely different economic, social and historical conditions, the congress reaffirms our party's consistent stand, according to which, each party must independently establish its political line, and its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the realities prevailing in its own country. Thus, each party can add its own experience to the heritage of revolutionary theory and practice.

The cause of unity requires that genuinely new relations of full equality and respect for each party's independence and autonomy be established among the communist and workers parties, and that differences of views be discussed in a principled manner and in a climate of mutual esteem and understanding. Achieving solidarity and a new type of unity among the communist parties is by special importance for the success of the revolutionary struggle for the cause of social progress, for the policy of independence, detente and peace.

The congress empowers the Central Committee to further resolutely act to develop its relations with all the communist and workers parties, to strengthen their unity and cooperation. At the same time our party will further expand its relations with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with all the revolutionary, democratic and progressive organizations, with all anti-imperialist forces everywhere, in the belief that this is of essential importance for the evolution of international life along a new and democratic path. Our party will make every effort to resolutely fulfill its role as a revolutionary detachment in the struggle for a new policy, of peace, progress and detente, for building a better and more just world.

The 12th congress, the congress of all the communists and all the people--the most representative democratic forum of the country--constitutes an event of great importance in the life of our party and people. The congress proceedings have occasioned an additional and forceful manifestation of the political, ideological and organizational unity and force of the RCP, of the people's unity around the party. The congress proceedings have forcefully demonstrated the monolithic unity of all the communists, of our entire party around Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--the guarantee that all the decisions adopted and the entire party program will be successfully implemented.

The exceptionally important documents adopted by the congress--and widely debated by our entire party and people--are the result of the creative thinking of all the communists, an expression of the interests and most ardent aspirations of our nation. The congress debates, like all the preparations for the congress, have been a new and forceful demonstration of the profound democracy of the party and of our socialist system which is based on the active, direct and conscious participation of the masses and social categories in establishing the country's domestic and foreign policy, and in implementing them. Once again they have highlighted the reality that in our country the people together with the party decide on domestic and foreign policies, insure the fatherland's freedom and independence, and the construction of socialism and communism. Concern for insuring the steadfast implementation of the documents and decisions adopted ran like a red thread through the congress proceedings: They conclusively demonstrated the great responsibility assumed by the communists and by the entire party for the fatherland's present and future, for the well-being and happiness of the people. One of the salient features of the congress proceedings was the great competence and high political and ideological level of the discussions, which tackled a great number of essential problems for our socialist society. All the decisions adopted in complete unanimity and unity express the great care taken by our party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for the destiny of the people, for the cause of socialism and communism; they are permeated by a noble humanism, by resolute concern to insure the multilateral development of human personality in our society.

The congress expresses its profound conviction that all the communist and all the working people--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and of other nationalities--will work in unity and in a spirit of greatest responsibility to successfully implement the decisions and documents adopted, and to continuously strengthen the leading role of the party in society.

Extensive participation in the congress by foreign parties and organizations and the messages received on the occasion constitute a strong proof of the solidarity and cooperation between our parties and revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The congress conveys warm and friendly greetings to all those parties, and expresses the Romanian party and communists' feelings of esteem and friendship.

The congress urges all the communists and all our people to close ranks even more tightly around the party, the Central Committee, and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to energetically work to implement the historic decisions adopted by the great forum of the communists--which will propel our country into a new and decisive stage, that of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of Romania's advance toward communism, will continuously consolidate the independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland, and will raise it onto ever higher peaks of civilization and progress.

AGERPRES ON SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT'S ORGANIZATIONS

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[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/12/1979--On December 1, in Romania, individual members began listing and the organizations of the Socialist Unity Front (S.U.F.) started setting-up. This action is a materialization of the suggestions President Nicolae Ceausescu made before the 12th Congress of the R.C.P., on improving the S.U.F., suggestions debated and endorsed by the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front of November 1, and then by the recent forum of the communists.

The proposals of President Nicolae Ceausescu basically mention the setting up of S.U.F. organizations. These organizations are to be set up at villages, town and district, as well as at enterprise and institution level, in communes, towns and municipalities. Besides the S.U.F. councils, committees of these organizations will be set up. At the same time committees of the S.U.F. organizations are planned to be set up both within the county organizations and at the level of the National Council of this body. The members of the S.U.F. organizations will take part in the discussions of all laws and decisions submitted to the debate of the whole people. Also discussed within the organizations will be the decisions of the people's councils, the measures regarding the life and the economic-social development of rural and urban localities. The S.U.F. organizations will participate at the same time in nominating the candidates of deputies for the people's councils of all categories. In the future the deputies of the people's councils will be nominated from members of the S.U.F. organizations as well as to the central leadership, the S.U.F. chairman is the general secretary of the party.

Including in its structure--under the political leadership of the R.C.P.--all the mass, civic, professional, cooperative organizations, the councils of the coinhabiting nationalities, the creative artists' unions, the scientific, cultural, sport associations, other organizations, religious denominations included--the Socialist Unity Front mirrors the democracy of the Romanian society.

The Socialist Unity Front's own organizations will have individual members from the ranks of the citizens, irrespective of nationality, who, as a rule, are not members of the Romanian Communist Party, have reached the age of 18, recognize the rules and work for the attainment of the goals and targets of the broadest body in Romania.

The admission of individual members and the formation of the S.U.F. own organizations take place under the guidance and leadership of theparty bodies and organizations, of the S.U.F. territorial councils. Preceding the second congress of this body scheduled for the beginning of the next year, general meetings and report and election conferences of the S.U.F. will take place.

In an extensive article authored in the December 3 issue of the daily ROMANIA LIBERA, the executive chairman of the Executive Bureau of the S.U.F. National Council, Tamara Dobrin, stresses that the proposals advanced by the R.C.P. general secretary develop the democratic mechanism characterizing Romania's political life.

This mechanism was permanently developed in recent years by a host of measures meant to improve in all economic and social compartments the proper organizational structure for the manifestation of the initiative of all working people.

The article also stresses that in the conception of the R.C.P. general secretary, socialist democracy involves the definition and crystalization, at the level of each development stage of the Romanian society, of its adequate structure and forms.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK PROTOCOL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/11/1979--Over 1981-1985 Romania and Czechoslovakia will expand their cooperation in the field of machinebuilding, particularly in the building of tools, tractors, motor vehicles and machinery for the light industry, in computation technique and electronic equipment. These provisions are enshrined in a protocol signed in Bucharest on November 29 by Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry, and Pavol Bahyl, minister of general engineering of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 29 Nov 79 AU]

JOINT COMMISSION WITH SWEDEN--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/11/1979--The proceedings began in Bucharest November 27, of the tenth session of the Romanian-Swedish Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation. The commission evaluated the results scored so far in the economic cooperation and in bilateral trade exchanges. The sides also examined new ways and means of intensifying and diversifying the exchange of goods, of developing the collaboration between Romanian enterprises and Swedish companies, on third markets included, in various domains of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU]

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONICS EXHIBITION OPENS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/12/1979--"Systemtehnik '79" international exhibition, arranged by the enterprise for fairs and exhibitions of Romania in collaboration with the West German firm "Glahe International Inc.", opened in Bucharest on Monday. Dispaying there are enterprises and firms specialized in the manufacture of electronic equipment and components from 11 countries: Austria, Belgium, England, France, Holland, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Nigeria, Switzerland, and USA. Romania is also present with top products of these industrial fields. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU]

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON EDUCATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/12/1979--The proceedings of an international colloquium on scientific research in higher education started at the UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education-CEPES-of Bucharest on Tuesday, December 4. Attending are experts in this domain from Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, France, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Romania, the USA, Sweden, Hungary and the USSR, as well as observers of some intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations who are to debate, for three days, aspects of the organization and administration of higher learning in the European-region member countries. Dr. Maureen Pope from the University of Surrey-Great Britain was elected chairman of the meeting. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS ON SECURITY COUNCIL APPEAL TO IRAN

LD051022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, December 5 (TANJUG)--The UN Security Council last night sent an urgent appeal to the Iranian Government to release immediately the personnel members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, provide them with protection and enable them to leave the country.

The UN Security Council also appealed to the governments of Iran and the United States to take steps towards a peaceful settlement of the other unresolved questions to their mutual satisfaction and in accordance with the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter, as well as to show a maximum restraint in the present situation.

The appeals were set forth in a resolution adopted unanimously by the UN Security Council.

The first resolution draft was made by a group of nonaligned countries--UN Security Council members. The text was then coordinated with the other UN Security Council members so that, in fact, all the UN Security Council members took part in the making of the resolution.

CYRUS VANCE POSTPONES MID-DECEMBER VISIT

LD052208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 5 (TANJUG)--The visit of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Yugoslavia, scheduled for December 14 and 15 this year, has been postponed at the request of the American side, for reasons connected with the development of U.S.-Iranian relations. In a letter to Federal Secretary Vrhovec Secretary of State Vance informed the Yugoslav side on this. The two sides agreed that the visit be realized as soon as possible.

BORBA REVIEWS USSR, U.S. VIEW ON NONALINEMENT

AU050852 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in its issue for 28-30 November and 1 December, carries on page seven a 620-word report from Moscow by Dusan Cukic entitled "The Soviet Union: Specific Interpretations." Reviewing the Soviet views on the nonalined movement, Dusan Cukic recalls that as early as at their July meeting in Berlin the secretaries of the 11 communist and workers parties of the "the so-called 'socialist community'" appraised the Havana summit meeting of nonalined countries in advance as "a great contribution to the struggle against imperialism." He says that "the Soviet tributes" to the nonalined movement are kept "within the limits of the known Soviet views on the key foreign political trends and, judging from all available evidence, there will be no major changes in this respect in the foreseeable future."

All "Moscow interpretations" cite "the struggle against imperialism and colonialism" as the main orientation of the nonalined movement and in this connection express satisfaction over "the victory of the progressive forces" at the Havana summit meeting and "the total failure of 'the world reaction' to pull the nonalined countries into its own waters" and "away from their anti-imperialist orientation," Cukic reports. Just as it did in the period preceding the Havana conference, Moscow continues to call attention to "the threat" to the nonalined movement from "the hostile circles," that is, primarily the United States and China, and to warn the movement against "the efforts 'of various capitalists and hegemonists to undermine the ranks'" of the movement "'and blunt the sharp edge of the struggle.'

"It is in this manner," Cukic points out, "that all other principles of the nonalined movement are mainly disregarded, that the broad scope of the movement's ideas is narrowed and that," at the same time, Moscow's "own thesis about those who wish 'well' and those who wish 'ill' to the movement is strengthened."

The Soviet commentators continue to promote the idea of "natural alliance" between the nonalined movement and the socialist community. According to them, Cukic notes, "the Warsaw Pact was founded in response to 'the imperialist attacks and the militarist aggressive Atlantic pact' and therefore the linking of the nonalined movement with countries of the so-called socialist community would not be contrary to the antibloc essence of the nonalined movement." The same commentators claim that "the preservation of the unity of the nonalined movement and the strengthening of the struggle against imperialism are a permanent task. Cuba and Vietnam are more and more often cited as positive examples in this connection," Cukic reports.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in the same issue, on the same page, also carries a 700-word report from New York by Bogdan Decermic entitled "The United States: Accepting the Reality." In this report Decermic reviews the U.S. attitude toward the nonalined movement, recalling in the opening passage a recent statement by Zbigniew Brzezinski in Algiers that "the United States wants to establish relations with nonalined countries" because "'it does not want to build any barriers against the forces of history' but rather wants to constructively cooperate with these forces and 'orient' them in a 'positive' direction." Noting that "the Carter administration is the first U.S. administration which has endeavored from the very beginning to adopt a different attitude toward the nonalined movement, that is, not to ignore it" as, for instance, Kissinger did, Decermic says that "from the viewpoint of the United States, this is to Carter's credit. But the United States would not have changed its attitude so easily if it were not for the changed relationship of forces on the world scene" resulting from the activity of nonalined countries, he adds.

Decermic recalls a statement by Cyrus Vance that "the United States accepts the fact" that "the Third World countries have introduced and constantly continue to introduce changes in international life" as well as his statement that it is in the interest of the United States to improve its relations with the developing countries, which maintain their nonalined position between the East and the West. However, Decermic says, it seems that "in its political practice the United States has never aspired to establish cooperation with the nonalined movement as a whole but has rather developed its relations with nonalined countries on a selective and individual basis."

As regards the Havana summit conference of nonalined countries, Decermic says that "the first American reaction--mainly expressed in press commentaries--to the course and results of the summit meeting was rather negative" but that "later the analyses and appraisals" of the summit "became considerably more evenly balanced." In this connection Decermic also calls attention to Senator McGovern's statement that the nonalined movement has become "'an extraordinary factor' in international life and that 'it is necessary to cooperate with it'" as well as McGovern's initiative for publishing President Tito's Havana speech in the U.S. CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

"The role of President Tito and Yugoslavia at the Havana meeting" was accorded "the greatest publicity and recognition in the United States. The importance of Yugoslavia was exceptionally strongly emphasized both by the official circles and by the press," Decermic reports and adds that never before has "the so-called ordinary American had a better opportunity to learn about Yugoslavia's views on relations in the world and between states and see Yugoslavia as a completely independent country which plays a very important role in the nonalined movement."

Noting that prior to the Havana conference the American analysts were inclined to speak about "a stagnation and decline" of the nonalined movement, Decermic concludes that some of them now realize that "it did not come to this at the Havana conference and that, for instance, the conference's documents passed through a radical transformation from the proposed draft which was burdened by 'the natural alliance' as well as 'the natural enemies' of the movement to the final texts which mark a further progress in the codification of the principles" of the movement.

COMMENTARY ON STATE OF RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

Minic on Expansion of Cooperation

LD242012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pristina, November 24 (TANJUG)--The visits of the Italian President Pertini to Yugoslavia, Yugoslav President Tito to Romania, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec to Austria and the meeting between Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic and Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, etc., have contributed to the expansion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and its neighbours, Central Committee Presidency member of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Committee for International Relations Milos Minic assessed in Pristina, the capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In recalling the Yugoslav-Albanian relations Minic said that Yugoslavia cultivates and develops the policy of goodneighbourly relations. In stressing that Yugoslavia pursues active and constructive policy of good relations among neighbours Minic emphasized Yugoslavia's interest in independence, autonomy and security of Albania.

Minic said that it is in the historical interest of the two countries to strengthen and develop friendly cooperation.

Minic said that Yugoslavia is investing immense efforts towards relations with Albania developing as successfully as possible.

Minic said that Yugoslavia considers Albania one of its most important neighbours with whom it can share only common destiny regarding freedom, independence and security.

Whatever befalls Yugoslavia will befall Albania, too, in relation to security and independence, Minic stated and stressed that it is, therefore, in the two countries' interest to strengthen cooperation.

Minic also discussed the results of the sixth nonalgned summit in Havana assessing that the nonaligned movement has emerged from this summit strengthened and reinforced.

The nonaligned unity founded on the original principles formulated at the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade, and confirmed and developed at the conferences in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, have been confirmed in the best possible way at the Havana conference, Minic said in ending.

BORBA Views Neighborly Atmosphere

AU031943 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28-30 Nov, 1 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Unattributed article: "Albania's Holiday"]

[Text] The historical ties between the Yugoslav and the Albanian peoples and their friendship, which was cemented in the heroic liberation struggle during World War II, are reflected--even if only symbolically--among other things in the simultaneous celebration of the independence day of the two countries.

Albania's national holiday, which is celebrated today, is not only an occasion to recall the historical friendly ties and to send to the Albanian people our congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the construction of their country, but also an occasion to express our wishes for promoting our comprehensive relations with neighboring Albania. Albania is one of our neighbors in whose independence and security we are as interested as our own.

Our two countires have already achieved significant results in advancing and expanding their relations, especially in the fields of trade, culture and education.

It is no secret that Yugoslavia's and Albania's international positions are different and that we differ in our views on certain questions of international development and foreign policy. On the other hand, the contemporary world is full of differences, but that is no reason for not expanding relations and for not discussing, with due respect for mutual views.

Speaking recently at the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, President Tito outlined the far-reaching strategic platform of our policy of developing good-neighborly relations and within that context also spoke about our relations with Albania. "As a socialist and nonalined country," Tito said, "we proceed in our attitude toward Albania from the same principles as toward all other neighboring countries and all other countries in the world. Those principles are: Respect for equality, independence and territorial integrity; noninterference; mutual respect; and cooperation on the basis of equality. After all, today the value of those principles can no longer be negated by anyone. Those principles also include the inalienable right of all peoples to follow their own autonomous path in their internal development and life. Naturally, to insure that that policy yields useful results, both sides involved must consistently implement it."

The numerically strong Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia represents an important and active factor in our cooperation and our entire relations with Albania. The Albanians in Yugoslavia have been able to become that factor because their position, based on the basic achievements of our revolution and our Constitution, has enabled them to become masters of their fate and their future. They participate on the basis of their equality in the construction and development of socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia and in shaping and implementing our entire internal and foreign policies.

Independent and nonalined Yugoslavia is open to a democratic dialog with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania about everything and without any prejudices. This is not only the road to strengthening cooperation and friendship but also to consolidating peace and equality and strengthening independence without any outside interference, something which is in the best interests of all peoples of this region.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF DJURANOVIC VISIT TO TUNISIA

Talks With Fitouri

LD051346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, December 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today had separate talks with Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri and National Assembly President Sadok Mokaddem. Both today's talks and yesterday's with Premier Hedi Nouira took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Views were exchanged on some bilateral political and economic questions and the current international situation.

Both the Yugoslav and Tunisian sides were pleased to stress friendly and cordial relations and traditionally good cooperation between the two countries, relations and cooperation whose foundations were laid by Presidents Tito and Bourguiba through their activity at both the bilateral and international levels and particularly, with the policy and movement of non-alignment.

In the talks held so far, the mutual readiness was expressed to intensify contacts and exchanges of views between the two countries in all fields and at all levels, including the international.

Economic cooperation between the two countries lags behind their political cooperation, it was noted. However, concrete results in economic cooperation have not been lacking, especially not in the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in the construction of economic facilities in Tunisia.

Unutilized possibilities were pointed up for expanding trade and other forms of cooperation between the economies of Yugoslavia and Tunisia which are not only similar, but complementary. Open possibilities for economic cooperation will be discussed here today by the two sides at the ministeral level.

As far as international questions are concerned the importance and results of the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana were stressed and the need for further nonaligned activities in implementing the summit decisions and strengthening the non-aligned action unity with the full preservation of original principles of the nonaligned policy and movement were emphasized. The need for this, it was further stressed in the talks, is even stronger because international meetings, such as, for example, the special U.N. General Assembly Session on economic questions of the third decade of development and the establishment of the new international economic order, or the European Security and Cooperation Conference meeting next year in Madrid, are imminent. In the talks it was also pointed out that Yugoslavia and Tunisia attach great importance to the Madrid meeting, particularly in the light of the Mediterranean aspect of security which is indivisible from European security as a whole.

The mutual satisfaction was expressed with the visit renewing the practice of high-level contacts and exchanges of views between the two countries the need for which has been in evidence both in the two countries' mutual relations and in terms of their role as non-aligned and developing countries.

Meeting With Bourguiba

LD060014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2019 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tunis--The second day of the official visit by a Yugoslav Government delegation to Tunisia, which was (?filled) with rich political activity, ends this evening with a festive dinner held in honor of Veselin Djuranovic and his associates by Mohamed Fitouri, Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Immediately before the start of the dinner Presidents Nouria and Djuranovic [title as received] agreed to meet once more without delegations present before tomorrow's final talks. It is considered that this relates to [passage indistinct] opinions held yesterday and today between representatives of the two delegations.

During the second day of the stay of the Yugoslav delegation, the most important (?meeting) was that which Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [SIV], had with Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic. On this occasion, as reported, Djuranovic conveyed to the Tunisian head of state a verbal message from President Tito, which related to the situation in the Middle East; the (?activities) and political situation in the movement and policy of nonalinement, and the activity of the nonalined countries in implementing the decisions of the sixth summit of the nonalined countries.

The Tunisian president expressed his satisfaction at meeting a close associate of his great friend President Tito, and begged Djuranovic to convey to the Yugoslav president his most cordial greetings.

Speaking on Yugoslav-Tunisian cooperation, Bourguiba stated that this is good and fruitful, and that in this direction new efforts should be made in order to make it even stronger and richer. He added that he has always given, and will continue in the future to give, full support to the development of bilateral [words indistinct] friendly and nonalined countries. Evoking [words indistinct] of the nonalined movement, Bourguiba recalled that he himself, together with President Tito, was among the founders of this movement.

Warmly expressing his thanks for the cordial reception, Veselin Djuranovic said that he, for his part, will do everything possible on the principles of nonalined policy, upon which the relations between Yugoslavia and Tunisia rest, in order to strengthen and develop cooperation between the two countries for the prosperity of the Yugoslav and Tuisian peoples. In this way, Djuranovic said, in the best way, we will remain consistent to the friendship, mutual trust and mutual respect which exists between President Tito and President Bourguiba.

After presenting Veselin Djuranovic, President of the SIV, with the highest Tunisian award--the Order of the Republic with Great Ribbon--President Bourguiba entertained his guest to lunch, which was attended on the Yugoslav side by the SFRY ambassador in Tunis Miodrag Krdzic, and on the Tunisian side by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, Habib Bourguiba Jr, private adviser to the president of the republic; Mohamed Fitouri, minister of foreign affairs, and Tunisian ambassador to the SFRY Zuheir Chelli.

During this afternoon Djuranovic had meetings with Mohamed Fitouri, minister of foreign affairs and Sadok Mokadden, speaker of the Tunisian National Assembly. Although these were envisaged as courtesy visits, they spontaneously acquired the nature of work.

Djuranovic exchanged opinions on the Middle East question with the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs in the light of the latest development of the situation in that region; and there was also discussion of the reaffirmation of the decisions of the sixth summit of the nonalined, as well as action which the nonalined countries should undertake in the United Nations and in other international forums.

Djuranovic held talks with the speaker of the National Assembly on cooperation between the Tunisian Parliament and the SFRY Assembly and both sides stressed satisfaction that a Tunisian parliamentary delegation will shortly make an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Sadok Mokaddem stated that the Tunisian National Assembly will give its full support to cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the framework of the nonalined movement, whose authentic principles are advocated by both countries. Assessing the cooperation achieved to date between the SFRY Assembly and the Tunisian Parliament, Mokaddem placed particular emphasis on their joint and coordinated action within the framework of the interparliamentary union.

During this afternoon the Yugoslav government delegation paid a visit to the Tunisian port of Bizerta and the town of Menzel Bourguiba. Veselin Djuranovic laid a wreath on the monument to the victims for Tunisian independence at the memorial tomb to the victims.

Immediately afterwards Djuranovic and the other members of the Yugoslav delegation visited the tomb of Serbian soldiers who fell in World War I, and paid their respects by laying a wreath. Accompanied by Rachid Sfar, Tunisian minister of national defense, the governor of the Bizerta region and other highest ranking representatives of this Tunisian [word indistinct] the Yugoslav government delegation visited the Socomena industrial complex and was briefed on the work of the shipyard there and the overall process of production.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO LAOS

AU041507 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 79 AU

[Text] TANJUG--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has sent the following telegram to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, it is with satisfaction that I send to your excellency, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for the successful development of friendly Laos and for your personal happiness. I express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully and will contribute to implementing the goals of the policy of nonalinement."

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY APPROVES PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

LD051330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Pristina--At a joint session today of its chambers, the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, chaired by Dusan Ristic, concurred with the proposal of the Kosovo Presidency to begin the process of changing the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

DENKOV REVIEWS ROLE, FUNCTION OF COMMUNISTS

AU022100 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1507 25 Nov 79 pp 7-9 AU

[Rade Soskic and Jug Grizelj report on NIN interview with Boro Denkov, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] "We have no reason to alter the appraisal of the capability of the League of Communists to not only solve currently important questions but also to elucidate new prospects.

"The League of Communists is capable of doing that, as Comrade Tito said at the 11th LCY Congress when he noted that the period between two congresses was the most peaceful stage in our postwar development and was filled with an extraordinary amount of activity and creative work despite the crisis which shook the contemporary world in that period. However, if there is no need to alter that appraisal, there is constant need for communists to verify their organization and method of work among the masses of the people."

Boro Denkov then added:

"We must not lose sight of the fact that, regardless of the fact that now the League of Communists has 1.8 million members, communists nevertheless represent a minority. Therefore, if the League of Communists aspires to leadership in the development of a country of 22 million people, it must, among other things, also concern itself with itself."

Denkov further recalled all stages of the party's development extending from the time of "revolutionary statism," when the party was both "commanding and leading," to the contemporary stage, when it is acting as a component part of self-management and of the delegate system, that is, as an internal force of society.

Minority Captures Majority With Arguments

"The League of Communists is not renouncing the role of leader but is renouncing the right and power to command. It is thus rejecting the political monopoly. The League of Communists must struggle with democratic means for its policy to be adopted by the majority. That struggle for the view of the minority to become the view of the majority is very complex. It requires and implies a democratization of party internal relations, a democratic discussion in all communities in which decisions are made and the creation of an atmosphere of tolerance and of overcoming the sectarianism and the insistance on a period of acceptance, in efforts to prove the values and views of the League of Communists."

Does Denkov believe that the reasons for unsatisfactory efficiency in the system must be sought in a crisis in organization and methods rather than in insufficient capability of the basis of the society. What does he think about the views expressed at the eighth session [of the LCY Central Committee on 18 October] on the existence of a real danger that communists, especially in the communal organizations, will once again begin more and more to assume the role of those who command? In the opinion of the Macedonian communists, are the committees "interfering too much" in the affairs of the society?

"We can accept the appraisal that it is possible to speak about a certain stagnation in ideological-political actions, but stagnation owing primarily to a certain number of unsolved questions in the statute of the League of Communists rather than to any insufficient capability."

Saying further that by abolishing committees in large collectives we have succeeded in avoiding the threat of formation of an alliance between political and material power in those collectives, Denkov thinks that now we very often witness such alliances at the level of basic organizations of associated labor, "something which is also a problem to no lesser extent in some instances the alliance is even more effective."

And it is precisely in that situation, we say to Denkov, that criticisms have been heard (for instance, in Slovenia) that "communal committees are interfering excessively." He answers that he is convinced that at least in Macedonia the situation is the opposite. I think that they are intervening too little and that they are interfering too little. I think that, Denkov continues, in many communities they should even more strongly support with their actions the demands of the workers who struggle against various technical-managerial alliances and I think that "the struggle of workers against bureaucracy--no matter where the bureaucracy may be, either in a director's armchair, in a self-managing interest community or in some other place--could be considerably more effective if the communists were more effectively organized at this stage."

"We suddenly find ourselves in a situation," Denkov claims, "in which we are calming down and channeling the justified demands of the workers who do not know to fight for workers' rights in their own organizations. And among those workers there are often also communists. It is understandable and good that we do that but it is not good that the communists at the basis of the society do not always have the opportunity to discuss questions concerning their own bureaucracy within their own party organizations." Inertia and an insufficient activity of other factors, Denkov further explains his thesis, often complel the League of Communists to take the situation into its own hands--even that which is not in the nature of its being.

Communists must speak openly, among other things, about themselves, as they struggle for new relations, for new morals and for a new consciousness. Unfortunately, communists are only human and thus we often witness their double standards. "However," adds Denkov, "it is not only the people and not only the communists but also the system and primarily the socioeconomic system that often shows a duplicity in its character, and thus it is also a big problem and frequently a reason for insufficient and ineffective activity of communists in efforts to struggle within the framework of the self-managing system. Unfortunately, in all such instances all faults of the social system must be paid for by the basis of the society. Some of the contradictions and duplicities are still inevitable but others are not. It is certainly inevitable that our socialist system, which has no model to follow, often adopts in the organization of its states the arsenal of means and mechanisms which are typical for earlier societies. All societies, including those with the traditional statist, conservative or dogmatic social systems, continuously work to prepare and render capable their own ideological, political or economic arsenals. In view of the fact that they are well-trodden paths, those actions involve little risk even if they do involve some. They are something else; every single step or ours is a minor storm. Those are the objective reasons for certain limitations of our society...."

However, there are fields, Denkov believes, in which we certainly should more quickly change relations, particularly in view of the fact that Marxist thinking and practice have resolved all those problems in our country through the Constitution and therefore we now frequently get completely justified criticisms from the basis of society about slow progress in the realization of certain changes.

We talk about the complete control of the workers class over income, Denkov says in citing further examples, and yet, he says, at workers' meetings or in workers' councils any worker, even the most politically illiterate one, can and does ask justly: What is that income of mine on which I am supposed to make my own decisions when 30 of every 100 dinars that I earn must go for purchases from merchants and 50 percent of what is then left goes to the state? The association of labor and the pooling of resources are progressing slowly and until those key questions are solved we cannot speak about income as a mosaic of various parts and interests of the workers class but rather only about the individual little stones of the mosaic.

And what about taxes? Are there any reasons why we have the world's most outdated tax system? Why do not we have any laws on prices, on reproduction...? Why do we wonder that the basis of society cannot even breathe when all these shortcomings of the system fall on that basis.

We say, Denkov continues, that the accords, which represent the basis of our way of life and of the functioning of our social system, are progressing with difficulty, and we often criticize organizations of associated labor because of that shortcoming. And yet in that connection we refuse to draw the necessary conclusions from the fact that even the most important accords--that is so to say, the cornerstones of our system--have not been concluded at the highest levels. What then is the communist at the basis of the society to do?

Or, for instance, take the problem of undeveloped regions: It has now been proposed that we accept that such a mechanism within a region must be removed from the list of undeveloped regions as soon as it reaches 75 percent of the average level of development. We speak about undeveloped regions as a constant source of instability and international disputes and yet it appears as though we are interested in the undeveloped state of a region only up to a certain level; it appears as though a region developed to a three-quarter level is no longer a problem for the society. It is as though it has not long been clear that simplified qualifications are in fact only a way of evading the adopted principles. All that means that when you swim across three-quarters of the river, you are on your own. Then, come what may.

NIN's interlocutor says that the Macedonian communists see the reasons for relative stagnation in the implementation of the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress precisely in those questions; an insufficient elaboration of certain statutory principles of organization of the League of Communists and an insufficiently effective solving of certain economic questions pertaining to the system.

During the interview Denkov also mentioned the question of the unified Yugoslav market and the appraisals according to which narrow and particularist views on society's development are becoming increasingly more frequently apparent. To what extent is it the people and to what an extent is it the system that is the source of those negative phenomena, we asked Denkov.

"I think that is a question which must be very carefully and openly analyzed. In general it is the practice of suppressing open disputes and of passing over them in silence that causes the greatest damage. I am convinced that 95 percent of communists would say that the fulfillment of the aims of the larger community, that is, of Yugoslavia as a whole, simultaneously also represents their own interests. But why then, when they find themselves in a concrete situation, do many communists behave in a way in which they give priority to their own narrow interest. I think that, in addition to its political and ideological appraisal, it would be very useful to investigate this phenomenon of double personality from sociological and psychological viewpoints."

Concluding his interview with NIN, Denkov says: "Returning once again to the questions discussed by the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee, I would say that the instances of undermining of the Yugoslav unified market should be primarily analyzed through economic instruments and only secondarily through the distorted consciousness of the people and their localism. I consider that of primary importance for the future integrity, for the brotherhood and unity and for the democratic development of our country.

KURTOVIC STRESSES NEED FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

LD041942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Criticism must be even more highly developed in our society. It is of enormous significance for the development of democracy and creativeness, but this applies only to responsible criticism which is based on arguments. This was stated by Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, during a talk on topical issues of the publishing activity in the book publishing and printing work organization "Svjetlost" in Sarajevo today.

Speaking about criticism in our society, Todo Kurtovic stressed that there were individuals who were silencing criticism and that their numbers were not small. However, Kurtovic said, criticism for the sake of criticism should be prevented. Criticism must contain ideas and proposals. We need no criticism in generalized terms nor should shortcomings be passed over in silence. Constructive dialog creativeness and action should be the basis of every criticism in our socialist self-managing society.

The SAWPY Federal Conference president stressed the critical approach to problems in the press and how people liked to read such articles and comment on them. Articles of this kind have a particular role when they are critical of certain phenomena at the time of stabilization. Criticism, sharp criticism, of certain phenomena in the market is good and justified.

Talking with "Svjetlost" officials and editors, Todo Kurtovic emphasized that creativeness was well-developed in all fields in our country and was increasingly successfully finding its place in world-wide processes. The publishing sector must bear this in mind. Our working man is increasingly becoming a creator in every sphere, including culture. Our people increasingly demand domestic creativity, starting from film and including other things. They are no longer satisfied with translations and imports.

Kurtovic said that scientific methodology must be in evidence everywhere, because it was the basis of our society's progress. However, there were spheres which existed without adequate scientific methodology. Being a Marxist and rewriting what others have already written, Kurtovic said, cannot be considered scientific work. We have been criticized in recent times for having too many text-books and handbooks, while the original classical works of Marxism have been pushed into the background. This is not accurate, because a good textbook or handbook can encourage people to study the original literature.

Kurtovic devoted particular attention during the meeting to publishers' joint activity. Cooperation between publishers should in no way be directly denied and made conditional. All major publishing ventures can now be carried out through joint action. Publishers should overcome isolationism in the Yugoslav market. It is necessary to struggle resolutely against isolation both as regards the market and as regards authors, Kurtovic said.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN ORGANS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Commerce Assembly on Produce Shortages

LD041558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--the present situation regarding supplies to the market of consumer goods is still characterized by shortages of various articles, but it varies in different environments. The measures which have so far been undertaken to improve supplies have already begun to yield their first results, the delegates of the Yugoslav General Federation of Commerce Assembly stated at their meeting held in Belgrade today. The session dealt in particular with supplies of milk, fresh meat, coffee, citrus fruits, detergents, salt, fuels and various industrial products intended for mass consumption.

The shortage of milk, the trade network representatives said, has not yet been alleviated though supplies have been improved recently. It was stressed, however, that this problem was not even manifested to such a degree in those areas where cooperation with the agricultural producers is better organized--in Ljubljana, Zagreb or Sarajevo, for instance. The disruptions in supplies of fresh meat arose as a result of the inadequate production of cattle and the short supply which is a result of unresolved purchase prices, as well as, in the final analysis, the prices of cattle feed. The coffee market is stabilizing but the fear has still not been allayed that all will not be well in the future, as many questions remain unresolved.

The trade representatives expressed the view that the way out of the present difficulties lay in the firm linking-up of the production units and the market, in which the influence of the consumer must be more strongly felt. It is necessary to say where the responsibility for disruptions in the market lies.

Bosnian LC on Stabilization Policy

LD032300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Sa Sarajevo--The joint session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today discussed topical ideopolitical issues of implementing the policy of the socioeconomic development and the economic stabilization in the republic.

By proceeding from the assessments presented recently by Comrade Tito in his talks with a delegation of this republic and from the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, members of the Presidency and of the Presidium made a critical examination of the most important elements of the economic situation in the republic and pointed out the immediate tasks of the League of Communists and of other organized socialist forces.

The debate was held on the basis of the specially prepared materials for this session as well as on the basis of the draft resolutions of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the SFRY in 1980.

The introductory remarks were made by Milanko Renovica, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and president of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina's Assembly.

The greatest problems and weaknesses are still linked with inflationary trends, uncoordinated economic structure, business activity resulting in losses, discrepancy between exports and imports, some unrealistic investments, excessive growth in consumption, phenomena of nonself-managing decision-making on the income and with nonrational disposal of social resources. The worsened international economic situation also exerts significant influence on economic trends.

Measures and activities introduced so far have yielded certain results in overcoming problems and weaknesses but the situation is such as to demand more energetic measures which should be adopted by social consultations and self-managing agreement-reaching.

The basic precondition for the implementation of these and other goals and tasks is greater responsibility for all subjects of the socioeconomic development in carrying out economic stabilization measures.

The basic direction of activity is the further consolidation of the constitutional position of the working class and of all working people in associated labor and making them masters of income and surplus value.

Efforts should be made in order that, in line with the Constitution and the law on Associated Labor, etatist relations and administrative regulating of conditions of economic activity, which in some cases force associated labor to behave contrary to the economic stabilization policy, be overcome.

The results achieved and the existing problems and difficulties lead to the conclusion that the establishment of goals and tasks of the socioeconomic development in 1980 and the years to come, must proceed from the real possibilities of development, from the decisive influence of the working class and from orientations which insure the economic stabilization policy.

Montenegrin Assembly on Disaster Damage

AU301711 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[S. Vukasinovic report]

[Summary] Titograd, 23 November--At separate sessions and at a joint session today, delegates of the three chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly discussed the implementation of the republic's development program this year, the substance of the next social plan and budgetary problems and plans. The delegates adopted Montenegro's draft development plan and the draft budget for next year.

Milorad Stanojevic, vice president of the Republican Executive Council, spoke at the joint session of all three chambers and explained the policy of implementing the plan for next year. He said that economic stabilization was most important for the further development of the republic. "The earthquake has vitally changed Montenegro's economic position. Before the earthquake the level of Montenegro's development in relation to the country's overall social development was 71.4 percent, while now it is merely 55 percent." In addition, Montenegro's economic structure is very unfavorable. It is the least industrially developed among all republics and provinces and has great regional differences in the economic development of the republic itself. "A great problem also is the rate of growth of the economy's social product which, despite the increase in industrial production of 11 percent, was more than 5 percent below that planned in the first 9 months of this year." Therefore, along with the reconstruction of the devastated area, priority must be given next year to investments in the underdeveloped regions, to economic stabilization and to the development of the economy.

Velimir Sluivancanin, republican secretary for finance, spoke about the republican draft budget for next year. He said that in the first 9 months of this year the revenue of the sociopolitical communities and the self-managing interest communities was 500 million dinars below that planned, while the original revenue of the republican budget totaled 150 million dinars. The budget for this year will have to be amended because of the great increase in costs caused by the earthquake and floods.

It is envisaged that the next year's budget will ensure the necessary funds for financing the functions and needs of the republic, the republican organs and organizations, the contribution to the federal budget and some other obligations.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE NOTES IMPROVED PROVINCIAL POLITICAL SITUATION

AU292101 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 21 November--The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo held a session chaired by Mahmut Bakali today and discussed certain topical questions of the ideopolitical, organizational and action preparation of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Agim Zatrici, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, made the introductory speech and spoke about measures which must be taken to prepare the League of Communists to launch a more resolute struggle for a more rapid overall development of the province.

Assessing the past activity of communists and organs of the League of Communists of Kosovo in implementing the congress decisions and the positions of the 12th Provincial Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, Agim Zatrici stressed that this activity was primarily concentrated on material and overall social development and at developing the socioeconomic socialist self-managing relations in all fields in the province. This refers to economic stabilization, the development and functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, the enrichment of national equality and the further strengthening of all-people's defense, security and social self-protection. "All these activities have ensured that unity in the League of Communists of Kosovo as well as its organizational adaptation and the putting into action of the activity in the social self-managing system are being strengthened in accordance with the overall development of the League of Communists."

The results of this activity of the communists are reflected in an improved political situation in the province, optimism of the working people and the unity of the peoples and nationalities, and on an increase in their confidence in the League of Communists.

Since the LCY Congress and the 12th Provincial Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, significant results have been achieved in increasing the membership and in the organizational consolidation and effectiveness of the basic organizations of the League of Communists. "The League of Communists of Kosovo is organized in 2,942 basic organizations, 141 departments and 114 aktivs of the League of Communists. It is a positive tendency that organizations having a small number of members are created and most organizations have fewer than 30 members.

"According to the data through the end of September of this year, the League of Communists of Kosovo had 84,583 members. In the course of last year and in the first 9 months of this year, the League of Communists of Kosovo increased its ranks by 12,742 new members. The number of workers in the League of Communists is also constantly growing. There are now 21,878 workers, or rather 26.2 percent of the overall number of members."

However, all these results have not been achieved to the same extent in all basic organizations of the League of Communists and are still insufficient to guarantee the full implementation of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists everywhere. A constant development and assertion of the basic organization of the League of Communists is the basic prerequisite for strengthening the cohesion and ideopolitical activity of all members, basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists.

At the session it was said that one of the key problems now was to determine to what extent the League of Communists of Josovo is ideopolitically prepared to implement its role in the delegate system. It is not sufficient to note that weaknesses exist in implementing the delegate system. The League of Communists must change its practice in the delegate system and in the league itself as regards its activity in this system.

At the session it was also said that good results were achieved in the ideopolitical uplifting and Marxist education of members. A number of political schools has been set up in the organizations of the League of Communists, and large number of courses, seminars and other forms of mass ideological work are being held.

A large number of members of the provincial conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo participated in a very fruitful discussion.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES INCREASED ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEFENSE

LD041540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--In the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo good results have been achieved in the program to include women in all areas of all-people's defense, particularly in civil protection units. This assessment was made at today's joint session of the Kosovo Presidency and the Council for National Defense under the chairmanship of Dzavid Nimani. At the joint session questions concerning training women to participate in all-people's defense and social self-protection were discussed.

It was stressed at the session that the involvement of women in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection was an integral part of the general sociopolitical activities of women. The need for further intensive activity of all citizens in the province in the preparations and inclusion of women in all spheres of all-people's defense and social self-protection was also stressed.

It is reported that certain other questions concerning all-people's defense were also examined at this joint session.

TITO PRESENTS DRAGOSAVAC WITH BIRTHDAY AWARD

LD301432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has decorated Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with the Order of Yugoslav Star with Sash on the occasion of his 60th birthday for exceptional merit in the building of the SFRY, development and strengthening of our citizens' awareness in the struggle for our country's freedom and independence, and a significant contribution to its policy of peace and friendly cooperation with other states.